No. 49 Vol. XXII.

Dedication.

PHIA.

Mind. By Isaac Watts, D. D. DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill 24. TUSIC BOOKS.

L AND HAYDN SOCIETY

pular work.

Mason, itymus and Sorge, Reli-Juvenile Classes and Singi RLES J. HENDEE, 131 Was

V IN PUEL.

AL OF HEALTH AND LO

GOLDSMITH. ON THE BIGHT PROS

OURT STREET.
and Morocco Work Neatly Repair
Short Natice. ER FOR SALE.

ALMER & CO. 87 Washington street great variety of GOLD LEV Samuel & Co. 'Tobias,' and chave received by late arrivals,

ure of F SAMUEL & Co. Liv.

ry variety and price. nd Neck, do.

Catches of every description;

is, &c. Jappanned and Brittannia Wellocks, &c.

and east end, and on the west it covwhole to the front of the organ, con-

g that this single work was done at of two thousand dollars. It is a

e 122 deep, square pannels in the

on the lower part, ipit is made on a plan entirely new;

In is raised 5 feet in height, 27 feet in and 10 feet in width, on a rusticated in. On the front of this platform is

mahogany desk of 10 feet in length,

et in length and 6 feet in breadth;

aform of the pulpit and the whole chan-covered with rich Wilton carpeting.

patere in the centre of each, e Grecian fret of about one foot

tion of the house on which your eye delight to dwell. The breast work of flery is handsomely ornamented with a

ANCE WINES. ont, Corner of Bromf r of kinds of Temp

orvice.

If with a pure article. Come was of Churches have purches an agiven perfect satisfaction. Tall assortment of GROTERS ha choice selection of TEAS.

Oct. 27

R FURNACES,

LET IN ANDOVER.

Sw & Lover Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

and the aisles are all handsomely carpeted. The house has 248 slips capable of seating 1,500 people. The slips below are stuffed in the
backs, and covered on both sides with blue
moreen. The organ with its deep sounds that
shake the foundations, and its high and clear
notes, as soft as a flute, made a very pleasing
impression on me, heightened by the uncommon skill and dexterity of the player. The
cost of the organ, the work of the Messrs.
Hook, of Boston, is \$4,250, containing above
1,600 pipes and 30 stops. If I had any regret
here, it was in the greatness of the music,
swallowing up the words and confusing the articulation; but I thought this evil would soon
be remedied by a more gentle use of the pow-ONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PHILADEL-Mr. Editor,—The house of the first Congreptoual Church, in Philadelphia, situated in
Futh street below Spruce, was dedicated, on
Sturday evening, Nov. 11th. I enjoyed in
the services and occasion, a high Christian enteriument, and I wish to communicate someting of the pleasure, to all the friends of the
the services and holy church of the living God.
Isocation of the God of salvation was the first
the sught uttered, and it seemed to be followed
to the presence of Christ and the power of the
faine Spirit during the whole solemnity. The symmetric during the whole solemnity. The price of Christ and the power of the Spirit during the whole solemnity. The price of Scripture was read, and the dedicy prayer offered by the Rev. J. Brace, of the symmetric of the Church, on the principles of the Sphaia, explicit, and honest in the states of his views, and while with a manly less he testified his full satisfaction in the most of the Purit 1, he was entirely free party spirit. He made no attack upon class of Christian professors, but he brought to view the general instructions of the spon Christian doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christian doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christian doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christians doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christians doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christians doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christians doctrine and church govent as applicable to all churches under gift of the gospel. His definition of the supon Christian to the church of God;—and I told them that I considered the house as of no value except as consecuted in all its gfory and beauty to the house of Christ and the salvation of souls. But when I was the communion table on the first Sabath after the dedication and witnessed the administration to the church of God;—and I told them that I considered the house as of no value except as consecuted in all its gfory and beauty to the house of Christ and the salvation of souls. But when I was the communion table on the first Sabath after t the presence of Christ and the power of the ine Spirit during the whole solemnity. The settion of Scripture was read, and the dedistry prayer offered by the Rev. J. Brace, of in. The sermon was by the Rev. John M. pastor of the Church, on the principles (results of Congregationalism. The preachests plaid, explicit, and honest in the state-at of his views, and while with a manly lacs he testified his full satisfaction in the count of the Purit 4. he was entirely free and the Purit 4. he was entirely free

design of souls, and he so design of design of souls, and he spirit of Christ, as might deference and the spirit of the Spirit of Christ, as might deference and the spirit of the Spirit of Christ, and the spirit of Christ, and the spirit of the s

hours, I judge that the feelings I have bed were correspondent with the feelings whole congregation. The house itself admire, beyond my power of describing, defire, Esq., as seen in the entire proportion of the building, for the neatness and the entire proportions of Christian liberality in the contion who have made such a tenule for the thing when the such a tenule for the thing was a tenule for the such as the su

The Aged.

The Aged. wine providence, or laive any important relation to their duty or interest. I would affectionately entreat my aged brethren to make the dealings of God's providence towards themselves, a subject of careful study. There is within our reach, except in the Bible, no source of instruction more important. And to aid you in this business, permit me to recommend to your careful permsl, two little volumes on Providence, which I have found useful and comfortable to the providence, which I have found useful and comfortable to the providence of the things are providence of the things and the claims of an increasing families and the claim of an increasing families and bose for the superintendent;—the study as feet, containing every arrangement of the pulpit by a flight of stairs. This is dressed with the elegance of a parlor, the pulpit by a flight of stairs. This is dressed with the elegance of a parlor, the pulpit by a flight of stairs. This is dressed with the elegance of a parlor, the pulpit by the people. The audience characteristic properties the state of the sta are spared to make it all that you ful perusal, two little volumes on Providence, which I have found useful and comfortable to myself. The first is, Flavel's "Mystery of Providence Opened;" and the other is, Boston's "Crook in the Lot." These excellent treatises re for the accommodation of a woror style; the border extending building, is eight feet wide on "Crook in the Lot." These excellent treatises may be read over and over again with profit. Perhaps, the best method of studying such books is not to read the whole at once, or in a short time, but to peruse a few paragraphs at a time, and then reflect upon the subject, and make application of what we read to our own case. And while I am recommending works on this subject, I ought not to omit mentioning Charnock's treatise on "Providence," I confess Law rot so familiar with this as the treatises. square projections, with sunken labold projecting cornice beauti-ed with carved mouldings in the In the centre above is a circle in diameter made of twenty sunken rith a border of egg mouldings and des, all encompassing a gilded fan dator of 45 feet in diameter. The I am not so familiar with this as the treatises before mentioned, but I have found his othate space is perfectly plain, and the before mentioned, but I have lound its order or writings, especially those on the divine al-tributes, so surpassing in excellence, that I feel willing to recommend any thing which ever proceeded from his pen.

I began this letter with an exhortation, to en-

I began this letter with an exhortation, to en-deavor to be useful, while you live. To com-ply with this, you should, in the first place, guard integrals against those faults and foibles, into ply with this, you should, in the first place, guard vigilantly against those faults and foild-s, into which old people are apt to fall. We must be careful not to mistake moroseness, for seriousness, austerity, for gravity, or discontent with our condition, for deadness to the world.

Why should the aged be more peevish and morose than others? If they are pious there can be no good reason for it; but it is not difficult to account for the fact. In the decline of life a gradual change, takes place in our physical

call to account for the fact. In the decime of life a gradual change takes place in our physical system, by which the mind is considerably af-fected; and often positive disease is added to this natural change. The nervous system is dethe inhogany desk of 10 feet in length, if proportioned projections and deep while the sides are left entirely open, is platform, just behind the desk, rise inhian columns to the height of 18 h an anti-pillar on each side, all supthe front wall of the recess. In front alpit is a chancel or open area raised the front inches above the floor of the feet in length and 6 feet in headth; bilimted, and shattered; and in consequence,

perieure a neglect from the young, and even a want of respect from their own children, which is exceedingly mortifying, and tends much to foster that neerbity of temper so frequently found in the aged. But although these and other similar things may be truly pleaded in extenuation of the fault under consideration; yet they do by no means amount to an apology which exculpates us from blame. And that old age is not necessarily accompanied by these unamiable traits of character is proved by many happy examples. Some aged persons exhibit an uniforn cheerfulness and serenity of mind; and the remarkable fact has been recorded in regard to a few, that a naturally irritable temper has been softened and mellowed, instead of being exasmarkable fact has been recorded in regard to a few, that a naturally irritable temper has been softened and mellowed, instead of being exasperated by old age. If I recollect rightly, this is mentioned as true in relation to the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of New-York, by his buographer, my respected colleague, Rev. Dr. Mitter. The late venerable Dr. Livingston of the Dutch Refermed Church, president of their College and Semi-uary, was distinguished by uniform cheerfulness to a very advanced age; and his cordial and affectionate manners were remarked and of Christ and the salvation of souls. But when state common to the on the first Salvation of souls, and the salvation of souls, and the sould have been deeper and the conviction and conversion of souls, and the gas of sould, so evangelical, or the Bide. The spirit of the same through my highest expectation. The same shalvation of souls, and the so fully magnet sould be sounded that the spirit of souls, and the sould have not expected by the species of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the same through my highest expectation. The same shalvation of souls, and the so fully magnet through my highest expectation. The same desired of spiriting the leads the spirit of the spirit o

> with little, and the claims of an increasing lamity render it necessary to exercise much different and economy to make a living; but thus it often happens that an avaricious disposition under the semblance of necessity, and even of duty, strikes its roots deep into the soul, ere the man is aware of any danger. Indeed, it is almost impossible to convince a man of the sin of covetousness, while he avoids open acts of injustice or fraud. Dear friends, it is time for many of you to give up the further pursain. for many of you to give up the further pursuit of wealth; unless your object is to acquire the means of doing good. But beware of the de-ceitulness of the heart. Covetousness will almeans of doing good. But bewere of the de-ceithlness of the heart. Covetousness will al-low you to promise such an appropriation of your gains. But put yourselves to the test by a simple experiment. Ask yourselves whether you are now willing to make that use of the property which God has given you, that his honor and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom requires. If you indeed find in yourself that disposition to consecrate all that you have to the disposition to consecrate all that you have to the glory of God, then it may be lawful to go on to glory of God, then it may be lawful to go on to acquire further means of usefulness. But what-ever you now possess, or may hereafter acquire of this world's goods, for your soul's sake, set not your aflections on these perishable things. Be not-proud of your wealth. Neglect not while you live to do good and communicate. Remember that you are but the stewards of the Remember that you are but the stewards of the wealth which you possess, and therefore it is required of you to be faithful in the distribution of what is put into your hands. If you have tried the plan of parsimony, lest you should lessen your estate, how try the plan of wise liberality, and see whicher that saying of Christ is not verified by experience, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."
>
> Whether in the farmer periods of our lives,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

The Sabbath.

THE EXAMPLE OF CHRISTIANS. The example of Christians in respect to the Sabbath ouel, to be a constant testimony in favor of the sanctity of the day. In their own families, Christians, by their example, rather than by their precepts, exert a good or had influence. Children see that example and feel the force of it. If they see parents who are Christians doing work on that day, which should have been done on some other day; if a they hear them conversing on topics which are calculated to divert the mind from spiritual to worldly objects; they are led to believe that it is sof no importance to keep the Sabbath, and is sof no importance to keep the Sabbath, and believe? We will believe, the people answered. But the Ninevites, Weil you may children, cried this good father, will you believe? We will believe, the people answered. But the Ninevites did penance. We will do

of holding fast what they have got.

In thought of using it, is easily shown, and has often been riticuled. But the truth is, that all and it is necessary for the real wants of nature, might be demonstrated to be equally absurd. But he demonstrated to be easily when the demonstrated to be easily guilty of all—he manifests a spirit, which would, in circumstances equally favorable, lead him to transgress any and every command of the decalogue. Ought not the subjects of the divine government to consider all commands emanating from their lawgiver, even the smallest requirement, as worthy of reverential obedience? One jot or tittle of the law shall not fail till all be fulfilled.

Charten therefore should be decided in

Christians, therefore, should be decided in their regard of the Sabbath. When other would introduce conversation irrelevant to the holiness of the day, they ought, promptly, kindly, and yet decidedly, to testify against the desceration. Doing this a few times, would rid them almost entirely of the temptations which so successfully beset them at present. The ungodly would understand them, and act Decision is of vast importance,

"I speak accordingly. Decision is of vast importance, and a good example of equal value. "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."-Gales.

Romanism.

LETTER PROM FRANCE.

om the Correspondent of the New York Observer. Bolbec, (Lower-Seine,) Sept. 4, 1837. Cholera at Rome-Curious letter of a Roman Cath

olic on the subject. On opening this morning a packet of Popish journals, I found a letter written from Rome, and addressed to the journal called the Religious Universe. The Editor presents this letter to his readers, as curious and edifying. It is curious, indeed; for it shows us the Romish superstition sunk to such a degree of absurdity as to be transformed into fetichism. Some of your readers may be interested to peruse this document. They will see that Rome expects document. They will see that Rome expects miracles from a marvellous image of the Virgin Mary; that illuminations have there been bilinated, and shattered; and in consequence, and see whether that saying of Christ is not the spirits are apt to sink, or to become irregular. To these may be added, the afflictions and disappointments which most experience in the course of a long life, by which the temper is apt to be soured. And when men, by reason of the deep vaters of affliction, it is nearly certain the deep vaters of affliction, it is nearly certain that in our old age we shall feel the strokes of the small leaden Virgin attached to his hat. made in honor of Mary; that the people have rent their garments to please Mary; and that women speak to Mary with that medley of sup-plication and threat which Louis XI employed, according to Walter Scott's account, towards

Observe that this letter is not a parody. It was written by a Roman Catholic, probably by a priest, and published in Paris, only a few days ago, by a journal which is under the patronage of the Bishops of France. The following is a faithful copy of it. I will not alter a single word.

" ROME, 15th August, 1837. "Rome, 15th August, 1951.
"Would you know, sir, how miracles are wrought? And how the violent take the kingdom of God by force? Ask Rome! for fifteen days has this city been intoxicated; been as a fool; but what intoxication? what folly?
"I have seen what I believed impossible, and what is not approached by all that is said

"I have seen what I believed impossible, and what is not approached by all that is said most extraordinary of Christian antiquity. Even Sir, when I suppress half the facts, and but faintly sketch a part of the picture which I have under my eye, and not perhaps the most striking features nor in the strongest colors, I run the risk still of not being believed at all, or of being charged with exaggeration.

run the risk still of not being believed at all, or of being charged with exaggeration.

"O you must have seen for yourself; you must have seen and seen again till this time, not to believe yourself deceived by a dream. And was there ever such a dream? If I tell you that 150,000 persons cried out at once for grace and mercy to heaven; if I tell you that most of them, men, women, maidens, children, old men, traversed the streets of Rome barefoot and with a crown of thorns on their head! But at what o'clock? How long? At all hours, sir, always, at + 1ght, all night. At this mo-

believe? We will believe, the people answered. But the Ninevites did penance. We will do penance, holy father; we too: we will cry to the Lord, day and night, without ceasing; and our children, and our wives, and our priests, and our maidens, and even our infirm old men, O, all, all, will go and embrace the steps of the altar; we will conjure, we will pray, we will do penance, we will fill the air with our groans. Who knows that God will not return to us to pardon us? pardon us:

"O! they kept their word; how then can they

"The miraculous image of the Virgin, painted by St. Luke, of the holy Mary Major," was borne to the church of the Jesuits in the was borne to the church of the Jesuits in the centre of Rome. All the clergy, the religious orders, the civil authorities, the prelates, the bishops, the cardinals, marched in procession, caudle in hand. The pope himself, on foot, preceded the holy image, which thirty men bore on a magnificent altar. I could not relate what numbers of people followed, nor the cries they attered, nor what was depicted upon the countenances of this crowd, to which faith gave an expression not found in any natural error. an expression not found in any natural emo-tion, either of grief, or of joy. The procession tion, either of grief, or of joy. The procession lasted four hours, and only ended at night; or rather, it did not end: for the people once within the walls of Jesus (of the Jesuites,) in within the waits of Jesus (of the Jesuses), in the train of the Madonna, would not go out. Eight days and eight nights, sir, they filled this immense inclosure, besieged the doors, and shook the vaults with their cries.

Every morning, the cardinals came in turn to celebrate holy mass, and to dispense the ho-ly sacrament to the faithful. The Pope came by sacrament to the faithful. The Pope came there himself; he gave, as a simple priest, the communion to more than six hundred persons.

O! I was there! Never shall I forget the moment when the holy father elevated the sacred host. He was bathed in tears, and we answered him by a careful. swered him by our sobs!

swered him by our sols!

"O! Sir, what a religion, what a worship, and what a people is this!

"Yesterday, the holy father told the Romaus: You are the people of Mary! Truly, I doubt whether, since the day when the council of Ephesus cried to the Ephesians, Тикотоков, the name of Mary, ever excited such enthusiasm!

This title of people of Mary was like the as the title of people of Mary was nike me last blow given to hearts already violently agitated. Night came. All at once, and by a spontaneous movement, the city was illuminated; that is to say, all in a blaze. And do not imagine here any thing like your ordinary and common-place feasts. O! how different the feelings religion inspires, from those produced by political folly!

"All that is marvellons in this kind of devo-

tion was instantly displayed in honor of Mary. frigures, emblems, transparencies, colored glass of all colors, adorned the windows, the balconies; were borne through the streets; glittered on the terraces; and shone among the trees and the flowers. Never was any thing like it imagined!

"At the corner of every street rose altars dedicated to the virgin. Every kind of decolights, thousands of sudden processions come and go, crossing each other in every direction. At their head were the chief men of the vari-ous trades, followed by their workmen; moth-ers attended by their daughters, all barefoot, and bearing a cross, which they grasped firm-ly. They went to Jesus, [to the church of the Jesuites,] singing, and all the united, mingled sounds were heard at a distance; and from a distance also came back the sounds of other

"For three whole nights, sir, these solemni ties were renewed, or rather, they increased displaying more profusion in proportion as the lisease appeared to assume more empire, con-ending with it body to body, and stifling it, tending with it body to body, and stilling it, the cholera,] with songs, illuminations, trophies; throwing at it [at the cholera,] with energetic faith, the name of Mary, in defiance, to insult its fury, and as a sure safe-guard against the threatening danger. Yes, surely, if God inspires not these transports, we are

doubtless the sport of a miserable delusion.

"I heard at Jesus [at the church of the Jesus [at the avenues,—cries, montings, unheard of things. Yes, yes, cried hundreds of persons, their arms extended towards the patron, she will save us. We believe it. Come to our nid, Mary! Live, our Mother! Ah! You believe she is not powerful, that she will not save us! O! but, it is already done.—Yes, yes,—are you not afraid, —Live Mary! And these crics repeated from street to street seemed to communicate selves like a fire to the whole holy city.

"The holy father gave the great papal benediction, once for tens, from the top of the Quirinal. Forty degrees to fitte thermometer, in a moon-day sun, caused no one to retreat; the crowd was countless. This people with their faith, would go over burning coals without

winking.
"The same pomp which attended the trans-lation of the Madonna, was displayed this eve-ning, to lead her back to holy Mary Major: I say, the same pomp; so far as regards the mil-

* One of the churches in Rome .- Ed. Obs. Resumer, we supposes equal to 104 Pahrenhe Whole No. 1144.

itary show, the presence of the Pope, the cardinals, &c. But the populace reserved for the mother of God, many other testimonies of affection than those they had already lavished. I despair of describing them. I conscientiously believe that no coloring is strong enough. You cannot express extravagances of feeling, passionate ebullitions of divine love escaping the soul in incoherent and unfinished words. How can I tell you, for example, what passed in the bosom of that living sea, and how that crowd, of more than 100,000, stamped their feet at the moment when the image of the Virgin, on reaching the porch of the church, was on the point of disappearing from all eyes? Was it a single deep groan which shook the heavens; an unknown cry; or only the dying fall of all the songs, of all the groans, which I heard? I cannot say. My head was bewildered in my turn, and after this, I heard only indistinctly what passed around me. turn, and after ture, what passed around me.

"Some beat the breast, crying: Grace! in a tone of despair. Some wrung their hands. Some rent their clothes in pieces, and threw them to the wind. Others, exhausted by their efforts, and all language failing them, fell to the ground, shedding teaus. At last, the image appeared half hid under the portico. Several made signs to it, exhibiting great tenderness and love. Azoman, at my feet cried to it adieu, in a suppressed voice: "Adieu," said she, in the sweet, caressing tone of a mother to her child, "adieu, Mary, You know what I told you. Well! that is enough! O my love! I expect; you know? Adieu, I say no more: O! nothing at all—no more!"

"Now, Sir, I dare not add one reflection to these facts. Like the priest Zachariah, I left the temple dumb, because it was the Lord that me beat the breast, crying: Grace! in a

the temple dumb, because it was the Lord that I had plainly seen in the faith of this people. It was His great voice, which I had heard in the late. It

Such a letter needs no comment. No pious and intelligent reader could withold probably a deep feeling of pity, to see these unhappy Papists fallen into such a frenzy, resembling the Saturnalia of Paganism. We see why the the Saturnalia of Paganism. We see why the priests who teach men in this manner, forbid them the Bible! The Bible would chase away

them the Bible! The Bible would clase away these senseless superstitions, as the rising sun chases the dreams of night.

Not a word of the Saviour in all these Ro-mish feasts! Not a word of the sins and mise-ries of the people! Nothing but a shameful idolatry of Mary! An image, a portrait pre-tended to be painted by the apostle St. Luke, idolatry of Mary! An image, a portrait pre-tended to be painted by the apostle St. Luke, (gross falsehood!) attracts all their homage, receives all their prayers, and before it the Ro-mans commit every imaginable folly. Never did bacchandians of ancient times go farther in their wildest intoxication; and this is what is taught at Rome as the true religion of Christ! O! pity, pity these poor souls, shamefully de-ceived by modern pharisees.

This same people, who prostrated themselves so humbly before the Madonna of the church of the Jesuits, went, on leaving the church, and

so many before the Matoma of the charch of the Jesuits, went, on leaving the church, and butchered in cold blood an Englishman, accused of having poisoned the inhabitants of Rome. And why wonder at this assassination? Su-perstition and cruelty always go hand in hand,

As to the miraculous intervention expected from this Madonna led about with so nuch pomp, the following passage, from the Universal Gazette of Jugaburgh, informs us that the hopes of the superstitious Romans were

the hopes of the superstitious Romans were sadly disappointed:

"The rapid progress of the cholera causes at Rome a consternation of which a German can hardly form a correct idea. Rome is a prey to a sort of bellum omnium contra owner (a war of all against all.) Every one fancies that all connection with his neighbors must be deadly to him; will not allow any one to remain with him; receives his letters with pincers, and holds in his hands, like the Pope's soldiers, a long staff, which he braudishes, crying: Keep clear.

erying: Keep clear.
"The Pope has shut himself up. All stran-"The Pope has shut himself up. All strangers seek to leave the city; but this is no easy task. For besides that post horses are not allowed, except by the special authority of the government, you are stopt at every step by the thousand quarantine regulations which encompass the traveller as in a vast net. The Austrian troops have left Bologna, at the hely father's requisition, and are marching to reinstead to the second of the secon ther's requisition, and are marching to rein-

there requisition, and are marching to reinforce the Pope's troops,."

This is a very different picture from that sketched eight days before, by the correspondent of the Religious Universe. There are now no more processions, feasts, illuminations, affecting conversations with the Madonna painted by St. Luke; but all is dull, sad, threatening; and the pontiff of Rome is oldiged to call to his aid the bayonets of Austria! Will the Romans at last perceive that the image of the Virgin does not work miracles? We hardly dare hope for such a victory of reas Accept, &c. G. DE F.

Intelligence.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the City Tract Society was held in the Brick church chapel on Mon-day, the 20th inst. It was opened with sing-ing and prayer, by the Rev. William A. Hal-lock. The Tract missionaries read interesting extracts from their monthly reports, and pre-sented the results of the last month's labor. 15 Tract missionaries, with 1,074 visiters, have distributed 49,135 Tracts.—405 have been rejected.

\$53 Children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools. 29 Persons gathered into Bible classes

29 Persons gathered into Bime chasses.
218 Persons persuaded to attend church.
95 Bibles given to destitute families.

by Y. M.
B. Sec. 107 Temperance pledges obtained. 233 District prayer meetings held.

7 Meetings on shipboard, under the direction of the missionary for seamen. New visiters obtained. 2 Backsliders reclaimed.

22 Hopeful conversions reported.

Dr. Spring being unexpectedly called out of town, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge made a few brief remarks, showing the accordance of this sys-tem of personal visitation with the genius and spirit of Christianity. In illustrating the naspirit of Christianity. In illustrating the na-ture of genuine conversion, the Saviour repre-sents the language of God to the impenitent to be: "Go into my vineyard and work." When-ever a man is brought into the kingdom of Cirist, there is something for him to do. To New-York this remark particularly applies. Here are 100,000 immortal beings who are not reached by the ordinary means of grace, and who cannot be reached, unless private Christians personally carry their Master's errand from house to house. Instead of 1100 visiters, at least four times that number is needed in this city. Who can sit idle at such a time as this?—N. Y. Observer. Christ, there is something for him to do.

REVIVAL IN WINDSOR, O.

A writer in the Cincinnati Journal speaks of an interesting work of grace in grace in Wind-sor township, Morgan co. Ohio. He says "a three days meeting was held there, the third week of September. There appeared to be

Recorder of Nov. 10.

considerable interest, and the meeting was conconsiderable interest, and the meeting was continued for three weeks, preaching every night in different parts of the township. The second Subbath after the meeting began, the Lord's Supper was administered, and 16 were added to the church, 14 by profession and two by letter. Several more are including a hope in the mercy of God, and a great number are anxiously enquiring, "men and brethren, what must we do?" The meeting closed on Sunday night, in the height of the interest, for there were more or less coming out every night. were more or less coming out every night. Some very interesting cases of conversion. And what is uncommon in modern revivals, the most of them were heads of families. Some of the most wicked men in the county, sup-posed to be by themselves and others. Some men 65 years of age were found bowing at the

feet of Jesus Christ.
"I wish to state for the encouragement of slumbering churches how much was done. When the meeting began, the preachers and some of the lay members of the church began visiting and praying from house to house, almost every day during the meeting, through ction of country 8 or 10 miles in diameter.
"They are convinced that this is the mo

"They are convinced that this is the most effectual way of waking men up to think about their souls. The ungodly then begin to conclude that you are in earnest; and that you be-lieve what you profess. Said one man, "I never could be made to feel till the gospel was never could be made to feel till the gospel was brought to my door."

"There is scarcely a family where there are

not more or less waked up and enquiring for, or rejoicing in, the Saviour. I have known in many instances, men and women to be melted down in tears, and in three minutes down on their knees praying to God for mercy. Many ch were of those that united with the chur ned in this way, whose cabins were found

REVIVALS.-We learn from our exchange papers, that other denominations have been, during the present year, favored with revivals, whereby large accessions have been made to their churches. These revivals have chiefly prevailed in the south and west, including the western portions of New York and Pennsylva-nia. Three denominations have been more especially blessed; the Bapusis, and Cumberland Pre-byterians. Of these, the necession to the Methodist church, judging from the statements we have seen, has been much the largest. The Christian Advocate and Journal, the official organ of that body, and Journal the official organ of that body. and Journal, the official organ of that body reports an addition of 9,000 members within few months. In the Baptist church, the revitev months. In the baptst church, the reversivals, though extending throughout several states, have been, by no means, general. In our own state, about 40 churches have experienced times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. In some of these, the additions have exceeded 100 to each. We suppose about an equal number has been added to each states of New York and Virginia. In tucky, considerable additions have been made eral churches have had revivals in Illinois and Tennessee, and a few in Georgia, Al ma, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Hamps Vermont, and Maine.—Religious Herald.

REVIVAL IN MERCER INSTITUTE, GEO.-The Christian Index, of Nov. 9, contains the following notice of a revival in Mercer Institute. The Efitor had just returned from a visit to the Institution, and thus describes the progress of the revival.

progress of the revival.

"A few of the young men, for some time back, had been serious; but nothing extraordinary appeared till two or three weeks since. The increased effect first occurred at a prayer nieeting, and afterwards more so at a Sunday meeting in the Institute. The excitement spread rapidly through the school, till there were few who did not manifest some concern for their precions immortal souls. It became Their meetings were held every night, (and some days, at a meetinghouse in the vicinity) and sometimes the midnight st-lence was disturbed by the prayers and strong crying of the convicted in the woods! The ous result was (at the time of our leaving) the hopeful conversion of about 40 of these pupils, and many others were in anxious trouble for their souls. The Lord grant that the arm of his mercy may embrace every one of the

CINCINNATI, OHIO .- While we are endeavoring to stir up the ministers and churches of the west, and earnestly exhorting them to pray for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and to la-bor with a view and with a hope of an imme-diate revival of religion, it is proper that we should state what is doing under our own eyes in this city. We have more than once exstrong faith in the readiness of our pressed our strong faith in the readiness of our heavenly father, to grant a rich blessing to our churches, and to make the labors of his people effectual in the salvation of many sinners. God is in this city, even in this wicked city

and if ready to have mercy on us, who shall limit his grace? Who will set bounds to the influences of the Spirit and to the numbers of souls, which in this valley shall be speedily into the kingdom, if Christians are

the Methodist churches a work of grace is going on. In the two Episcopal churches, one under the charge of Mr. Brooke, and the other of Mr. Johns, (who has recently come to ith great solemnity and pungency.
In the Third Presbyterian church (Mr. Mill's.)

there was preaching every evening last week, and a prayer meeting every morning. About the commencement of the week, a day was set apart for fusting, prayer, and visitation. The members of the congregation were visited in their families. This labor was greatly blessed. The meetings are still kept up with increasing interest. On the Subath nineteen, all or mostly adults, united with the church by profession, and five by letter. Several other

rejoicing in hope.

Mr. Caswell is employed as a city missiona-Mr. Gaswell is employed as a city missionary, and is doing much good all over the city.

The second church, (Dr. Beecher's) is beginning to feel deeply impressed. There have been several hopeful conversions, mostly among the Sabbath School scholars. On Sabbath evening, after sermon, there was an en-quiry meeting at which about thirty attended, some of whom had recently found peace in be-lieving. On Monday evening, about twenty of the male members of the church, mostly young and middle aged men, met at a private house to consult upon what was necessary to be done in the present soleum circumstances. There, after prayer and confessing their past delin-quences to each other, they stood up together, and entered into this solemn covenant

"We solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to our pastor, and assistant pastor, (when obtained,) that we will, in the fear of God, and with prayer, endeavor to prepare our hearts for the solemn duties which the present state of religious feeling and prospects in this city demands; and that we will labor earnestly to promote a revival in our church; that we will do, God helping us, whatever he may show us to be our duty."

A SELF-DETECTED HEARER.

Some years since, a theological student was in the habit of holding meetings on Sabbath afternoons in a retired neighborhood, where there was a considerable population who did not often enjoy the regular ministrations of the house of God. The subject selected by him, on one occasion, was the duty of keeping the Subbath holy to the Lord. In the course of his remarks, he related, in a familiar manner, the various ways in which the day is violated the lame, and the blind; and they actually gathered

particularly among laboring people, and families residing apart from towns and other places man and Coan, preached to them the word of life. of public resort. Among his audience was lady connected with one of the principal fam lies in that neighborhood. She regarded th discourse as aimed wholly at her family. A though the speaker knew nothing of the its inmates, this woman maintained that house its inmates, this woman maintained that he must have been minutely informed of the whole, and had purposely exposed them to the neighborhood in his address. She left the use abruptly, before the close of the services in a state of high excitement, and threatenin

The student was accustomed to spend the night, after his meeting, in the neighborhood, and leave early on the following morning for his residence. On this occasion, when he rose before the sun to return home, he suddenly conceived the purpose of taking a straigh ourse through th woods, instead of pursuing the usual route by the highway. Some month was informed that on that very norning, the negro servants of the above mentioned, had been stationed road for the purpose of intercepting and beating him for his faithfulness; and of course that he had escaped only by the providential change in the route which he pursued.—Pastor's Jour.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Dec. 8, 1837.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

At the Monthly Concert in Bowdoin street, Rev. Dr. Anderson read interesting extracts from several letters recently received from several stations among the Western Indians; and also from the Sandwich Islands.

CATTARAUGUS INDIANS. The Lord has been pleased to bless a special effort

there had been a number of hopeful conversions. Interesting meetings have been held with the pagan

party. The native brethren first collected a meeting of the pagans; and after holding interesting con nication with them for some time, it was agreed that another meeting should be held, at which the missionaries should be present This was done; but it was so late before they were assembled, that they had not time to give them a full exhibition of the truth. It was therefore proposed that they should have another meeting, and "hang on the big kettle," so that they might not be under the necessity of going home for food. The house was filled. A chief re quested Mr. Wright "to use up the whole gospel with them. Mr. W. accordingly spoke two hours to an attentive audience. Another meeting was held, at which Mr. Bliss also spoke two hours, endeavoring to disclose to them as fully as possible the great truths of the Bible. The meeting expressed their satisfaction with what they had heard. aries afterwards attended the funeral of a young wo man of the pagan party, where they had another op portunity of addressing them; making in all, five imes. There was evident interest among them, and all seemed to feel that it was good to be there. One young wan, of the pagan party, who had attended the meetings for some time, had resolved to forsake paganism. The missionaries felt so much encouraged that they resolved immediately to commence another meeting among the Senecas.

Stoux. Dr. Anderson read extracts of a letter from Re Mr. Riggs, of the mission among the Sioux, far up the west side of the Mississippi. This tribe is called the Dakotas. The mission has not been long established. The writer had but just come among them and gives his first impressions. He describes a meeting on the Sabbath. Dr. Williamson led the devons. After asking a blessing, he read a hymn, in the Dakota language. All rese and joined in singing. It was soul-inspired music. Prayer was then made and another hymn sung. Some of the Indians have delightful voices.

Dr. Williamson then read the Scriptures and made some remarks on the parable of the prodigal son. After prayer and singing, the assembly was dism with the benediction. I have rarely seen, says Mr. Riggs, a more solemn and apparently devout assem-Many who have long been professed Christians, are less regular in their attendance upon public worship, and far less attentive to the services of the sanctuary, than these untutored Indians. It is not in vain that this station has been commenced. Already a little church of seven Dakotas has been formed. I could not help contrasting this scene with the scalp dances I have recently witnessed. In the one, God these savage tribes learn war no more; but come under the peaceful reign of the Prince of Peace.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Dr. Anderson read extracts of a letter from Rev. Mr. Coan, one of the two brethren who went on an the country permits and en the city.) both men of evangelical picty, the gaspel is now being preached, we understand, with great solemnity and pungency.

Exploring tour to Patagonia. He is now stationed on the Island of Hawaii; an island of volcanic formation.

**It is now stationed on the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near the Island of Hawaii; an island of volcanic formation.

**It is now stationed on the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near the kyoung, with the bope of increasing their previous content of the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near the kyoung, with the bope of increasing their previous content of the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near the kyoung, with the bope of increasing their previous content of the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near the kyoung with the stand of Hawaii; an island of volcanic formation. earthquakes and eruptions; and many parts of it are ry of Beyroot, makes it indispensable. composed of nothing but lava.

> Mr. Coan gives an account of a tour of eight days, during which he preached forty-three times. In the Tilden are stationed here. thickly populated district of Puna, he preached ten times, the interest increasing to the last. All the intervals between the meetings were filled up in conversing with the natives. He had literally no leisure. He preached one morning three times before breakfast, the multitude thronging him, so that he could get no time, "no, not so much as to eat." He could not walk out without finding some by the wayside, anxiously waiting an opportunity to converse about their souls. Some followed him from village to village, as in the days of Christ's mission. One of these freely on the subject of religion. was the old high priest of the god of the volcano, who, a year ago, began to attend the meetings of the mission. Within a few days, he had expressed a he had been a highway robber; and that he had murdered two men, for nothing but to obtain an article of theirs worth not more than half a dollar.

Subsequently to this tour, the brethren commend a protracted meeting, which was extended to fifteen days. There is no extravagance, said Dr. Anderson, in such meetings there. The natives are idle, having little to do: and their minds are so besotted, that it is necessary to give them " line upon line, and precept upon precept." During this meeting, all the spare time was filled up with conversation. enme fifty or sixty miles to attend the meeting Many were awakened under the first sermon. Three hundred attended the inquiry meeting-many with tenre and penitence, and many doubtless with no definite object. In the church there was an unusual spirit of prayer; and there were some cases of conviction and hopeful conversion. On this occasion, they introduced what the speaker called a new measure: and a new measure it is truly: they sent out the members of the church to bring in the sick, the halt, tance of Christian friends in this country. The rea-

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Abstracts from the Missionary Herald for December CEYLON. Education .- During most of the year, Mr. Spauld ing has had thirteen free schools, embracing 360 boys and 100 girls; the interest in female education is in-

Native Church .- Nine members have been added during the year, making the present number 61, at Oodooville. There has been no necessity for disci-

Nicholas Permander .- This native preacher he gone to his rest; his character stood high among th ople; his education was very fair; he died suddenly but triumphantly, leaving a deep impression on his

Congregations .- Some advance; they amount about 400, including children.

Of the former scholars-some are married and ettled near the stations and exert a good influence they are mothers of more than 40 children, whom they train up in the fear of God; some of these children are now in the school, and two are church men-MADRAS.

Schools are doing well; the children more prompt learn than at Jaffna; most of the scholars are of good caste, and no objection is made to their attending worship. 343 were present on a single Sabbath. Congregations-are about 400, Sabbath morning and would be more, were there accommodations for them. There is occasional preaching at the scho on week days, and some adults attend.

Inquirers .- Eight or ten have expressed more of ess anxiety about their spiritual interests; five more attend an enquiry meeting; one case of hopeful, of the missionaries among this people. More than though perhaps not decided conversion. In Mrs. sixty persons attended the meetings for inquiry, and Winslow's Bible Class and Sabbath School for de-Winslow's Bible Class and Sabbath School for descendants of Europeans, three have joined the church, and two are seriously exercised.

Decease of Mes. Told .- Mrs. T. left Boston wife of Rev. E. Frost. After his deatl she married Rev. H. Woodward, who died in 1834 and about the first of June last, she resigned herself to the grave. As she drew near her end, her views of the Saviour and of heaven became enrapturing, and her departure was triumphant. She was mor than ten years a member of the Tamul mission, and her capacities and desires of usefulness were con stantly increasing to the end. Greatly beloved, he loss is deeply felt by the whole mission

SINGAPORE. This is a free port, central in its situation, unde

British government, and much resorted to from all quarters. An object of the Mission was, to establish a sen

nary for training native preachers and teachers in the various languages spoken in the regions round about. Chinese Department .- This has been opened; welve boys have been received; they were offered, isolicited, and received on condition of being dissed at any time, for incapacity, or bad behavior. All but one are between 7 and 12 years of age. Some of them are from very respectable Chinese families.

A Singular Fact .- While the male Chinese poplation of S. is 12,800, the whole number of Ch females is only 879; the number of families and chil dren, of course, is very small.

Difficulties .- But few scholars can be obtained these are found in all the rudeness of nature; una customed to subordination; destitute of school books the language to be taught, is new and difficult; the themselves are but imperfeetly acquain with the native language, and unable to con with the scholars satisfactorily on moral and literary subjects; progress must be slow and uncert

Malay Department .- This has not yet been co senced, nor can it be, immediately. The Malay are as idle and reckless, as the Chinese are enterpr ing and industrious. They are bigoted Maho so, and have strong prejudices against Christians.

Experience of two Months .- The boys are a rancing rapidly in learning to spell and read English and are apt at mental Arithmetic. Nothing has ve courred to discourage effort or depress hope. New applications for admission have been made, but are deferred till the end of the first three months, when a small additional class will be received.

SYRIA. Results of the Mission thus far .- Amid many en parrassments, much good has been accomplished. A few souls have been savingly converted. has been extensively preached. The word of God. and other books have been widely distributed. Some was honored; in the other, Satan. O, when shall of the most promising youth have been educated in the principles of the gospel; and a spirit of enquiry of usefulness is opened.

Reasons for enlargement .- The political state of exploring tour to Patagonia. He is now stationed on the present system of missionary operations demands and his wife, who had taken up their residence near It seems to be but one vast crater, apparently a hullow mountain. It is every now and then visited with native teachers and preachers educated at the Semina-

> JERUSALEM. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Mr. Lanneau, and Miss

acholars. There is also an interesting Sabbath School gather a church. in operation.

Labors .- Frequent excursions are made by the brethren to the villages adjacent to the city, for the two hours, swept down seven or eight hundred houses distribution of books, and for conversation with the It terminated near the mission premises and the resipeople. Their principal labor, however, is in the city; they receive numerous visits, especially from the Moslems; a few of them are in the habit of reading the word of God, and others are disposed to convers

The Koran-by its bloody law, inflicts death on every apostate from its creed, and thus forms almost an insuperable barrier to the conversion of the whole determination to follow Christ. He confessed that Mahometan world. Until the spirit is poured from on high as in primitive times, when " men loved not their lives even unto death," the Mahometans are shut up to destruction.

Pilgrims .- About 4000 are in the city, chiefly Greeks and Armenians. Probably not one fifth of them can read. Some good has been done by circulating the Scriptures and tracts among them. They may carry the word of God into regions where the sionary himself has never gone.

Prospects .- The mission is gaining the confident of the people. Actual conversions have not indeed occured; but, "glorious things are spoken of Zion," and the holy city will yet become a name and a praise in all the earth.

Constantinople.

The new College, under Hohannes, established by he more enlightened of the Armenians, has about 600

nding Senekerim to the friendship and assissone assigned for his coming, are, " that he may learn

all things that are necessary, that belong to the doc- | tian, and doubtless many others would follow his extrines of the gospel;" and that the work to be done ample. He was told that no aid could be furnished at Constantinople for the Armenians is very great, and doing good to him, will be doing good to the that his soul might be saved. The next day, he whole Armenian nation.

A letter is also given from Mr. Dwight, dated Aug. 1, a few days before the completion of his quaran tine, detailing the distressing scenes through which he had passed, the kindness of Commodore Porter and his family, and above all, the kindness of God the Saviour, in furnishing him rich and abundant consola tions. Mr. D. has been sweetly sustained.

INDIANS WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS Of this highly interesting and newly commen ission, we gave a full and correct abstract in the

Total receipts of the Board for the month, \$19,559,10; for three months, \$62,482,57.

BAPTIST ROARD OF MISSIONS. Abstract of Intelligence from the Baptist Missis ry Magazine for December. MADRAS.

JOURNAL OF MR. MALCOM Landing .- This city having no harbor, ves chor at a distance from the shore, and cargoes and passengers are received and landed by boats adapted for passing through the surf. Mr. Malcom des a species of boats resembling the New England stone sled or drag, rowed with a paddle by one or two naked men, who sit on the calves of their legs. These will pass in safety, where no boat could live five minutes. The landing is very disagreeable for pas-

sengers. Population .- The population of Madras, including all the villages within several miles, is generally reckoned at 420,000. But Mr. Malcom thinks 300,000 nearer the truth.

Marks of Holatry .- All the natives, male and feale, old and young, bear upon their foreheads, arms, and breasts, the marks peculiar to their religion, or the sect of it to which they belong. Some have a red or blue spot on the forehead; others, blue, red, white, or yellow perpendicular or horizontal lines. In addition, some have white ashes rubbed in lines on their arms and breast. This custom furnishes a striking illustration of Deut. 32: 5; "Their spot is not the spo of his children."

Runners .- Men of distinction, in India, have ser ants running before or beside their carriages. Even the humblest equipages, and men on horseback have at least one of these runners. They keep up with business brought into the place, last year, about \$70,the carriage during the whole drive,

State of Religion -True religion is gaining ground n Madras: and when Mr. Malcom visited the city. there was something like a revival of religion. The directness and arder of address of the newly arrived American missionaries has produced strong impressions on several interesting individuals, and on one of the pastors. Fifty or sixty persons, chiefly soldiers, were subjects of the gracious work. There are several Sunday Schools in the city. But there were carce any native converts in the whole city. A devotee converted .- Arumuga Tanbiran, which

ignifies the six faced god, a distinguished devotee, s been recently converted to Christianity. He is very old, having been, for fifty years, a prominent pilgrim and teacher. He had made pilgrimages to nany and distant places, of distinguished sanctity, gether. The Subbath School in this society, nunand was every where received with profound veneration. Eleven others, who had begun this course with

him, had all died. His public baptism has produced a strong sensation, all over the peninsula. He has written several pieces of poetry, in the style of their sacred books, since his conversion, which have been printed in large quantities, and are eagerly sought for. He has suffered much persecution. But the missionary who baptized him, told Mr. Malcom that he doubted whether this man were truly converted to God. Mr. M. says that evidence of a saving change is not mide a term of reception by the European aries in India, except those of the Baptist persuasion. [For a particular account of this man, see the Recorder of May 26, 1837, under the head, Wesy Abroham.]

Teloogoos .- Mr. Day, who was at Cicacole, among the Teloogoos, having received orders from Mr. Mal-com, has removed to Madras, and commenced a mision there, among the same people. They form from one fourth to one half the population of Madras. They also inhabit a very extensive country to the millions. They have not hitherto had a single misionary among them. JOURNAL OF MR. BENNETT. Tour to Belin.

On the way from Maulmein to Belin, the people nerally manifested an eagerness to receive tra and listen to instruction. One day they distributed has been awakened among the people. A wide door 1,000 tracts from their zayat, some of the people coming in breathless haste more than a mile fo they would be too late to secure a tract. In one ous stock of merit. When they heard how their sins about Christ, what he had done, what they should do to please him, how they should pray to him, &c.

Belin .- In this town, Mr. Bennett found many who appeared to be sincere inquirers; and he thinks Schools.-Miss Tilden has a school of 15 or 20 if a missionary were stationed there, he would soon Fire at Maulmein .- About midnight, on the 15th

of January, a fire broke out in this city, which, in dence of many of the native Christians Letters of Mr. Howard.

Rangoon .- At the close of a tour of several weeks among the villages between Bassein and Shwa Loung, Mr. Howard remarks, "In none of the villages which we have visited during the two preceding weeks, could I discover the least evidence that eithe missionary or a Christian book had ever entered before, except Bassein, where Brother Ingalls called when he was detained off that coast. They were in Burmah-entirely destitute of any knowledge of the way of salvation." During this tour, they visited between fifty and a hundred villages, and distributed four thousand tracts and forty copies of the New Testament.

City Tract Distribution .- Mr. Howard has comhundred tracts, all of the same kind, leaving one at portunity of reading all their tracts and Scriptures. ARRACAN

JOURNAL OF MR. COMSTOCK.

Native Character .- A man called to talk about

him for that purpose, and urged to believe on Christ, appeared on his face, which finally terminated his excalled again, and begged for food. Thus he continued for several days, and finally proposed that Mr. Comstock should take him into his service. When years ago, when on a home bound passage for he found that Mr. C. offered not the least worldly inducement, to lead him to embrace the Christian reli-

gion, he went away sad, and returned no more.

A Hurricane.—On the night of the 27th Nove ber, the wind arose, accompanied with thunder and to pray, he embraced the fital notion that there was lightning. About midnight, the roof of Mr. Comstock's house, composed of leaves and grass, began to give way, and the rain poured in upon the They found a corner, where, by putting an umbrella, covered with several thicknesses of woollen cloth, over them, and covering their feet with comforters. they could sleep tolerably dry, though expecting every moment to be driven from this last retreat. At day light, the storm abated, and a scene of distressing desolation was presented. A dozen or more vesselwere strown along the shore, several sailors lost, and early every house around was destroyed. The mission house and school house were unroofed, with onend blown in. In consequence of this disaster, the operations of the mission were seriously interrupted. GREECE.

Letter of Mr. Love, date! Patrax, May 25, 1837 Dr. M. one of the government committee on edu ation, has undertaken the translation of Wayland Moral Philosophy, in order that it may be speedily laid before the youth of his nation.

Excesses of er Lent .- The week after this lo fast of forty-nine days, including the two Sabbathwas spent in feasting. On the Sabbath, the feasting was truly excessive. Roasting and eating lambs the street, and drinking wine and dancing, we abundant. The word of complinent for the day was "The Lord has risen." The fast preceding, espeially near its close, had been very rigid. As might have been expected, these excesses were followed with sickness and mortality. The next week it was reported that there were two hundred cases of sickness in the city; and for a number of days the bells tolled nearly all the time for the burial of the dead. N

TOUR UPON THE CAPE.

From our Correspondent. [Continued]
ORLEANS.—Of the 2,000 inhabitants of this town t least 500 men and boys are engaged in fishery. This 000. A creek which makes up into the town, affords eculiar fa ilities for the manufacture of salt. This business, also, gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, and has heretofore been very profitable. The barbor of this town is not good. What used years ago, to be the harbor, is now an extensive marsh, yielding annually a larg quantity of salt hay. Most of the harbors on the Cape are constantly undergoing a change, owing to the sandy nature of the soil and its exp vere winds and heavy seas. This town is broken up as is extensively the case in this county, and indeed, throughout the State, into different religious societies, viz: Methodist, Universal, Baptist and Congregation- to him. It presents a succinct and conder

al. The attendance on public worship, in the latter of the main differences between the New Haven society, is probably larger than in all the others to- vines, and the New England Divines generally ers 200; and in the winter, when the fishermen are faithful and impartial view. It is well worth at home, it presents the delightful scene of a class of sessing; may more, it aught to be possessed by thirty young men. There is a deep interest felt in member of our churches, who admits his obig this institution by paster and people; and within three to "buy the truth," and "defend the faith years sixteen of the scholars have made a public pro- livered to the Saints." Possibly, objections fession of their faith in the Redeemer. The Sabbath raised against it, as tending to protract a chool is a verdant spot in this portion of the Lord's already continued too long; also, as misreprevineyard. The church, for several years past, has men, who have written much, in the way of states een in a prosperous condition. In the spring of explanation, and rebuke, and still claim that the 835, at which time the present pastor, Rev. Still- not understood; also, as the work of a partial nan Pratt was ordained, there was a revival, from interested controversialist; -and in regard to the fruits of which forty were added to the church, objections we have nothing to say, except, the The present number of members is 160. During the opinion, the perusal of the volume will busish ast winter, there was another shower of divine grace from unprejudiced minds. It contains the which extended to all the evangelical societies in "ponderous tomes," the conflicting optown. About twenty were hopefully born again in ferent men of powerful minds and great the congregational society. In one neighborhood on the faudamental principles of evangelia where, before, the restraining influence of religion are expressed in their own language, findy was less apparent, and the withering influence of in- quoted; -" multum in parvo" w temperance was more apparent than in any other sec- priate inscription for the title page, indicating principles. on of the town, this revival prevailed with great ly the work often called for, by those who power. The moral character of the neighborhood is form the uselves on the subject of this co th of Madras, and are estimated at ten or twelve almost entirely changed. In one family connection, without the labor of traversing its whole field.

They have not hitherto had a single missingle were hopefully converted; several who had been bold in declaring their disbelief in the sanctions considered, it is one of those incidental exis, it of eternity, who had embraced that system which not be avoided while the present constitution of G outs men loose from all moral and religious restraints moral government stands. Men neither the (only so far as a regard to them will subserve their nor feel alike, nor speak alike on a multitude temporal interests) were also converted and renounced ics which yet possess vast importance; topics those destructive errors; and intemperance, with all ving interests, high as heaven and deep its calamities and woes, was, in a great measure Shoull they not compare opinions? Should the banished from the place. There is one Temperance bring them to the low ere they called, they met with an old man Society in town, embracing between 400 and 500 ror, should they not convict each other, and members. During the winter this society hold month- and convert each other to the truth, ly meetings for the promotion of the cause.

vance. There are 10 district schools and 500 schol- which endanger their own souls and the sec ars. Last year the amount raised for public schools, ers, is equally undentable. "Who can understant was \$800. The Orleans high school or academy, his errors?" Is it not the dictate of fraternal b which has been in operation eight or ten years, is nay, of love to Granto do what in us less to now under the care of Mr. Charles Whipple, a gradu- darkness from the minds of our fellows, and ate, if I mistake not, of Dartmouth College. He is their eyes upon truths, which however g'or said to be a pious, worthy man, and a good instruc- yet concealed from them? It is to be done tor. Youth from the city, would here enjoy good ad- spirit of kindness, of humility and of hallowed z vantages for improvement, and at the same time be for the glory of God; and when thus done, reli very much withdrawn from temptations, and surround- will be honored and souls saved by it. d by salutary influences.

Of the twelve or fourteen intuntes of the poor house last year, nine were members of the church! fairness, and to be deserving the attention of a Quere.-Ought not the churches to feel sympathy wish for a clear understanding of the faith of or ough for their brethren and sisters—the members thers; a faith drawn, amid persecutions and deof the same family-to prevent their becoming in- from the pure Fountain of Troth, the Ocacle mates of the almshouse?

THE POWER OF DIVINE GRACE .- About a year since, there was a conversion in this town of a zealous advocate of Universalism, which has strikingly illustrated the power of divine grace. The individuthe same condition of hundreds of other villages in all has recently died, and the following particulars I have gathered from his funeral sermon by Rev. Mr. Pratt. This sermon will, probably, in accordance ony, has already been noticed on our pages. with the strong desire of the people, be given to the the present abridgement stands in no need of public.

Capt. E. S. was born in 1786. He followed the ever to say, that both the rising and risen get sea 35 years, commancing at the age of 16; and most are deeply indebted to Dr. Wayland, for the shi menced the systematic distribution of tracts at Ran- of the time as master. He possessed a disposition power he has put forth to bring a highly important goon. He goes out in the morning, with two or three and a power to turn every thing serious into ridicule, He would even draw out the feelings of persons un- Though " abridged for the use of Academies, every house. When he has gone over the city with der serious impressions, that he might afterwards serves to be introduced into every private fault one kind, he intends to take another, and proceed in have the pleasure of wantonly sporting with them. to be studied by every man who has an inte the same way, till the whole city shall have the op- This was among the first sins that he confessed after wealth and prosperity of his country. It is a su his conversion. Few Christians wished to encounter little understood even practically by thousands him. He used to say that Christians differed from still less understood theoretically. And because other persons only in this, that they were more dis- better understood, great ignorance prevails in reposed to cheat and wrangle. But after the power of to the measures of government, and large p ecoming a Christian. He was very grave, and said grace was felt upon his heart, he was accustomed to even of the published discussions of our grade. that the religion of Christ had the appearance of a true say, 'All who love the Lord Jesus, I regard as my to sand mighty men in delute, full to the go religion. He finally said that he wanted an office, and if he could get that, he would become a Chrismany calls to stop and thick of death. He lost his that this will form a class book, and be faithfully

these died in the triumphs of faith In 1836 a cancer

From his written relation, it appears, that his atte tion was called to the subject of religion eightee was in progress, and that his wife was indulging hor For awhile, he was very serious; but have often told that it was a sin for an impenitent per nothing for him to do. Here he rested for seve years. He began to live on the failings of Christia He was thus prepared for the reception of error; he says, for several years past, he has believed far as it was possible for him to believe, the danger ous doctrine of Universalism. That he the himself so confirmed in this belief, that he war ling to die by it. About a year previous to his e version, a beloved daughter, just before she fell ash in Jesus, when so feeble that she could scare ticulate, called him to her dying bed and thus dressed him; " Father, remember you mus He had been fearing she would say so him, and it went like a dagger to his heart 3 dying scene, together with the appearance of the cer, were the means, finally, after a long and dread ful struggle, of bringing him like a little child to s at the feet of his Redeemer. For eleven months after his conve

ring, in season and out of season, in his elimber the salvation of others. Hundreds visit d him, and among them many of his o'd corponi eldom let any one leave him without warning most affectionately and as a dying man, of their d. ger. If they seed ed unwilling to listen, he with tears. Several whom he addressed were through his instrumentality, awakened a decrye

He closes his written relation as follows: "I have no expectation that I shall ever recover. Vy on hope is in the atoning blood of Christ, and I offe long to depart and be with him. I whally of UNIVERSAL SALVATION; and I sale my family and friends, and all the world ar as they shall ever become acquainted with t my dying views and telief, never to listen to preaching of such delusive sentiments.

As a testimony that these were his feelings ents and experience, he gives the datscribes his name. So great was the change w upon this man, that all of his acquaintages wil not utterly blinded by error, acknowledge that could have been effected by nothing short of power of living grace. Yours. &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LETTERS ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE NEW HAVEN THEOLOGY. From a New E., land Minister to one at the South. 11. 180. Ac York, R. Carle, & E. Collier. Who has thrown this volume on our table we

not know; but whoever he be, we are much ob

That all are liable to error in a world of dark The cause of elucation is, perhaps, on the ad- death non-can deny. That many full man of

> "To err is haman." But we do think this hist of the New Haven controversy to be executed God.

> THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOM Abridget for the use of Academies. By t Waylan', D. D. P. esilent of Brown U-ty, &c. Boston, Gouli, Kennall & Licele, pp 254.

The original work of the Author, on Policial Feet co mendation from us. We may be permitted subject distinctly before them, within so nar

December 8 suffet in our Academ gay into every family lib unread, but to afford discussion in the fami orge the mind, to purify the sous popular impression forming opinions of public the test of time and experis

PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL the capacities of Youth, introduction to the stud.

J. Sylvester De Sacy. American use, by D. For can, from the fifth Fre Gould & Newman, 1837. Baron De Sacy is one prists of the age;" and " he department of literatur encommon promise of successork like the present." It ifal dedication to his son, fo was originally undertaken tion is neat and clear, and c atemplates a liberal educ find here a fine opening to lectual wealth. And any his mind with a review of the parted in his literary career, and systematized view of Gran fod the means of gratification

THE CHILD'S READER; A. M. Principal of Concord, N. H. Seco Gould & Newman, 1937. This little work it is stated st the request, and by the asdres how to read well; to 12, to understand what they more good, than if they well adapted to secure the e

" The Moral Law of Ac dent Wayland.—A second eadmirable treatise on a CONVENTION AT

The Clerical Convention ster for the purpose of co

mbled on Tuesday last ery large number of Clergy ions were present, and seeing seemed to pervade the Rev. John Fiske called the paized by choosing
Rev. JOHN FISKE, of New Bra
" Thos Snell, D. D., North

Joseph Alien, Northbord Gen. Waters, Holden, Thos. W. Tucker, Oxfor

Joseph S. Clarke, Samuel re appointed Secretaries. George Allen, of Shrewshi r. John Nelson, Leicost lolden, Winthrop Morse, Bro

report had been introduce

d ander discussion when our in

the city missionaries, to n thly distribution of tracts i able portion of the city is now geat need of more visiters. ears that most of the distri esty-five families, and man mouth; and too many, i nd faithfally performed. as of bringing the mor upon the world. It give ent opportunity of labor itent neighbors, under tile them, with great effect, to spel truth upon them. It is a in brethren, do you pray for a seity? If so, can you conperation in such a work as the ped that a sufficient number v and extend this effort through aring their names with their pa the city missionaries, or by att

> INTERESTING At the close of the concert of

f graver on the last Monday

ned, held in the Free churc ming before last, the moster which is interesting in less how little light renders cultracing the gospel; and light upon the dark horizon of be atrocity of the system, andition of the slaves—that h spel truth may reach their in which they are held. Holy Spirit to the conversion that, about a year ago, a m m bondage, called at his hous man related the circum tion. He was the slave of a to one occasion, as he was de innaster and some of his fellow werheard a profane and impi ting Jesus Christ, which excit mpany. At first he joined nself indulging very presently the tears were trick!i his time, he had never he that was long since forgotten. eligious instruction. But his had, although he knew not elief. At length, he met with don he related his feelings. He natter with him, and gave h was able. After this, as h adition, he said something " Jesus Christ is the only you." He did not suppose ce; but it so seemed to him. plied to him, as well as he was "Now," said Mr. F. " if a heard but one sermon, and presessed knowledge enoug fit, what account will they

as all under the sound of the good that he will this

ife and six children. Several phs of fith In 1836 a can which finally terminated his

ion, it appears, that his att the subject of religion eighte home bound passage from seound that a revival of religio hat his wife was indulging he

e on the failings of Christian bim to believe, the dange

Hundreds visit d bin ith him. I wholly and f ion; and I solemnly we and all the world tesides elief, never to listen to

he gives the date and . was the change win or, acknowledge the by nothing short of

LICATIONS.

N AND PROGRESS OF TH he South. 17. 180. A Collier.

he be, we are much obli cinct and condensed Possibly, objections na

t importance; topics i heaven and deep as ! opinions? Should they the testimony? If vict each other, and persus er to the truth, if possible or in a world of darkness a souls and the souls of or ble. "Who can understa do what in us lies, to reno de of our fellows, and op hich however g'orious a ility and of hallowed ze when thus done, religi

But we do think this histe troversy to be executed w ving the attention of all w nding of the faith of our aid persecutions and deat

f Academies. By Finds
sitest of Brown Unite . Kendall & Lincoln.

sticed on our pages. stands in no need of We may be permitted be ing and risen generati r. Wayland, for the skill : o bring a highly imports nto every private family. an who has an interest in his country. It is a sul rance prevails in regi sings of our grave Sa debite, fill to the ground op. It is to be hope book, and be faithful

acities of Youth, and proper to serve as an uction to the study of languages. By A. vester De Sacy. Translated and fitted for ican use, by D. Fosdick Jr. Second Amerifrom the fifth French elition. Andover, & Newman, 1837. pp. 156.

Baron De Sacy is one of the most profound linats of the age;" and " his extensive acquirements department of literature " here occupied, " give namen promise of success in the preparation of a like the present." It is introduced with a beancation to his son, for whose use the work inally undertaken. The style of the transla neat and clear, and cannot fail to be read with That part of the rising generation, that dates a liberal education, will unquestionably e a fine opening to mines of exhaustless intelwealth. And any man who wishes to refresh d with a review of the principles on which he ed in his literary career, and obtain on enlarged stematized view of Grammatical principles, will neans of gratification and improvement. S.

Call.D's Reader; or, an Introduction to the Retorical Reuter. By T. D. P. Stone, M. Principal of the Literary Institution, toorl, N. H. Second edition. Andreer, all & Newman, 1837, pp. 180.

litt'e work it is stated, was originally prepared quest, and by the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Andover. Its object is, to instruct chilw to read well; to read as if they were talk understand what they read, and that they will good, than if they read badly. It is made t stories, such as children love to read, and apted to secure the end aimed at. The Moral Law of Accumulation," by Presi-

Wayland .- A second edition has been called for ablished, by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of mirable treatise on a most important subject.

ONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

Clerical Convention, called to meet at Woror the purpose of considering upon the duty Churches in reference to American Slavery, ed on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A ge number of Clergymen of different denomiwere present, and a kind and Christian-like seemed to pervade the whole body. John Fiske called the meeting to order. Or-

by choosing OHN FISKE, of New Braintree, President.

Snell, D. D., North Brookfield,) Vaters, Holden, Vice W. Tucker, Oxford. S. Clarke, Samuel May, James Porter,

Allen, of Shrewsbury, Alonzo Hill, Worin Nelson, Leicester, William P. Paine, Winthrop Morse, Brookfield, and David Pea-Correster, were chosen a Business Committee art had been introduced on Tue-day evening, discussion when our informant left the place.

TRACT VISITATION.

is are making, in connection with the labors missionaries, to maintain the systematic distribution of tracts in this city. A considtion of the city is now supplied; but there ed of more visiters. From the statements issionaries at the last concert of prayer, it hat most of the districts contain as many as ve families, and many of them a hundred. milies is enough for one person to visit th; and too many, if the work is thoroughly performed. This is one of the best beinging the moral power of the church to the world. It gives private Christians an ently blessed, in other places. Chrisat a sufficient number will volunteer, to sus-

have their field assigned them. INTERESTING FACT.

ose of the concert of prayer for the eneld in the Free church in this city, Sabbath

before last, the pastor of that church related which is interesting in several aspects. It ew little light renders men inexcusable for cing the gospel; and also, throws a speck | w on the dark horizon of slavery-not indeed dracity of the system, but upon the spirituon of the slaves—that here and there a ray but may reach their minds, in spite of the in which they are held, and be blessed by Spirit to the conversion of their souls. He about a year ago, a man who had escaped age, called at his house. During the interan related the circumstances of his con-He was the slave of a notorious gambler; e occasion, as he was driving a coach, with and some of his fellow gambiers within, aid a profane and impious expression resus Christ, which excited the laughter of At first he joined in the laughter; but d himself indulging very different feelings, ly the tears were trickling down his cheeks. he had never heard but one sermon, had long since forgotten. He had received instruction. But his distress of mind inhough he knew not the cause. He self sick, and took medicine; but found At length, he met with a pious slave, to lated his feelings. He told him what was with him, and gave him such instruction ts able. After this, as he was musing over on, he said something seemed to say to leas Christ is the only Physician that can

He did not suppose that he really heard

t it so seemed to him. He immediately

in, as well as he was able, and found re

Now," said Mr. F. " if a poor slave, who had

d but one sermon, and was ignorant of the

that account will they have to give, who ader the sound of the gospel all their lives? acgleet it, how will this poor slave rise up

sed knowledge enough to lend him to

differ in the mode of its attainment. It is not to be acquired by critical studies and profound investigaone, by any efforts of the understanding, or any

Christ himself expressly tells us that heavenly knowledge is the fruit of right-doing. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine. The knowledge which springs from true goodness, brings such a divine light into the soul, as is more clear and convincing than any demonstration. There clear and convincing than any demonstration. There is a 'knowing of the truth as it is in Jesus,' as it is in a Christ-like nature, as it is in that sweet, mild, house in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a gentleman of the New Jersey bar. After the introduction the Bishbe and loving spirit of Jesus, which spreads itself like a morning sun, upon the souls of good men, full of light and life. There is an inward beauty, life and loveliness in divine truth, which cannot be known, but only then when it is directed in the second of only then when it is digested into practice."

In short, it is here as in every thing else; we must begin with the heart. Let the heart be made right, and the head will be right; but beginning with the

ead, both will be wrong. These two kinds of knowledge differ also in their effects. For the true knowledge of God, as it is the ruit of a holy life, so it tends to produce holiness; right-knowing and right-doing mutually producing each other. But the spurious knowledge of which we have spoken, is but a barren and empty name, which may fill the mind with arrogance and self-conceit, or as one says, " swell it like empty froth," but can bear no worthy fruit. The latter is that knowledge that "puffeth up," of which the apostle speaks; the former is the "love which edifieth."

To borrow again the words of the excellent writer, quoted above; "He that is most practical in divine things, bath the purest and sincerest knowledge of hem, and not he that is most dogmatical. Divinity ndeed is a true efflux from the eternal light, which, like the sun-beams, doth not only enlighten, but heat and enliven; and therefore our Saviour bath in his entitudes, connected purity of heart with the beatific vision. And as the eye cannot behold the sun, unless it be sun-like, and hath the form and resemblance of the sun drawn in it; so neither can the soul of man behold God, unless it be God-like, hath God formed in it, and be made partakers of the divine O.

For the Boston Recorder.

DEATH OF REV. MR. LOVEJOY. We have long deladed ourselves with the belief, that there was too much intelligence and virtue in our and for us to be in danger of general lawlessness or of civil war. But the last few months have shown us that the protection of law is exceedingly precarious Look even at Boston, the boasted centre of intelligence Loos even at boson, the boasted centre of intelligence and virtue, and how deep is her disgrace. Contem-plate the mob raging through Ernad street on the Sahhath. See the Manigomery Guards driven from the post of duty and pelted through the streets, even when the whole military force of the city was in arms, and affording no protection. And see the ladies is and allording no protection. And see the ladies in a damper of the protection of the

teninently blessed, in other places. Christian, do you pray for a revival of religion in a life of the second of the later of the second of the later of the late dearest rights of freemen and of Christians; the free do a sinuclent number will volunteer, to sus-dom of speech and of the press; and the time will vet dom of speech and of the press; and the time will vet come when his martydom will be appreciated, and his memory will be embalmed by a nation's gratitude. While my heart bleeds for his will ow and the orphans, te can the last Monday evening of the month, sincere homage of my heart, that he stood firm as a man and died at his post, rather than abandon the

ona and died at his post, rather than abandon the rights of his countrymen.

The question whether law or mobs shall rule must be decided. And if the blood of Warren flowed not guittily forth on Bunker's hill, in resisting the despotism of England, the very angels of freedom must have hovered around Lovejoy us the warm current of his heart ebbed away, in resistance to the infinitely worse despotism of lawlessness and mobs.

The right of discussing the subject of slavery is now the very Thermoptia of American freedom. Let this right be surrendered, and what comes next? Why the Whig or the Tory press must be silenced by the voice of the ruling party, or torn down by rioting mobs; and the politician must count the people before he can dare to attack or defend the bank; and then Unitarian churches must blaze before Orthodox mobs, or exangelical piety flee away before the suc-

then Unitarian churches must blaze before Orthodox mobs, or evangelical piety flee away before the successful riots of infidelity. Our liberties hinge upon the decision of this question.†

We ought to be ready to sacrifice every thing that is dear in life, rather than in such an hour as this to shrink from duty. Life without liberty is of little worth, and if we cannot enjoy the privilege of speaking freely and of writing freely, we ought like Lovejoy freely to die.

As to the impendences of the anti-slavery press, I have not one word to say. It will not do to interest that the Boston Atlas is violent in its denunciation of the present administration, or the Globe is scurritions in its above of some of the best men in the country, or because the lintversalist Trimpter calls every. Orthodox man a hypoce is, that it presents some apoints for the mode in tearing down the press, and shouting the Edicar. The press if not, and a superior of the mode in tearing down the press, and sound country in the Edicar. The press time, and to a jury trial. And a one cannot de in a nother cause that in defence of this freedom, and in resistance to this frightful region of mode.

If it series hold of every pulpit and every press in the country, it places the censorship of a freentions onch over the sermon of every clergyman, and the pen of every self-tor. And is this deep diagrac to remain upon our land? Are we thus to be robbed of the most previous of the rights of treemes.

For the Roston Recorder CAUSE of the EDUCATION SOCIETY. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Annel Nash, a General Agent, to the Secretary of the American

Education Society. AUGUSTA, ME. Nov. 29, 1837.

Dear Brother,—I have spent the last two weeks in this State in visiting the beneficiaries of the Society, at the principal literary institutions, and in the collection of funds. In the present embarrassed and distressing state of our finances, I consider the kind and sentences. at the principal literary institutions, and in the collection of fands. In the present embarrassed and distressing state of our finances, I consider the kind and tressing state of our finances, I consider the kind and generous regards showed to myself and the cause which I have advocated, as matter of special grati-

in the judgment against them?" And we may add, what account will they have to render, who keep their fellow beings in ignorance of the way of life, and deny them ind, to parify the judgment, to correct ergithe mind, to parify the judgment, to correct ergithem in the privilege of reading God's holy word?

N.

**BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART, FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD."

It is a just and beautiful thought so much insisted on by the old English divines, that there is no true knowledge of God without likeness to God. Just so Its value of Languages.

**BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART, FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD."

It is a just and beautiful thought so much insisted on by the old English divines, that there is no true knowledge of God without likeness to God. Just so Its value and encouragement. Probably in no part of the castern States has the pressure of the times been more of business would now feet the payment of one dollar not less than, two years ago, they would have felt the payment of one dollar not less than, two years ago, they would have felt the payment of a bundred dollars. It has also been accustomed to give a hundred dollars. It has also been accustomed to give a hundred dollars at a time to leading objects of bundred dollars at a time to leading objects of but with the inhabition of the study of languages.

It is a just and beautiful thought so much insisted on by the old English divines, that there is no true knowledge of God without likeness to God. Just so far as we are transformed into the divine image, just the mind, to particular the payment of a bundred dollars at a time to leading objects of bundred dollars at a time to leading objects of bundred dollars at a time to leading objects of bundred dollars at a time to leading objects of bundred dollars. It has also fellow beings in ignorance of the deay them the privilege of reading God's holy of the privilege of God without likeness to God. Just so far and no farther, do we know the divine perfections. For every other kind of knowledge is dry and barren, and knowledge of the head merely; but this merely as speak is a fruitful and living principle, farmer consists in grant for the sum of barren, and knowledge of the head merely; but this of which we speak is a fruifal and living principle, the knowledge of the head merely; but this of which we speak is a fruifal and living principle, the knowledge of the heart. The former consists in speculative and empty notions, which have no influence on the life, and lead only to controversies and disputes. The latter is a spiritual and hearty apprehension, transforming in its influence, and making its possessor more solicitous to live the truth than to dispute about it.

And as this knowledge differs in its nature and effects from all other species of knowledge, so does it differ in the mode of its attainment. It is not to be accurated by exiting the distinct of the control of the State. principal towns in the eastern part of the State

I have heard much sympathy expressed for the lucation Society in its present embarrassment, and Education Society in its pr curious speculations of the understanding, or any curious speculations of the fancy; but it shall be given him who sits like a little child at the feet of Jesus, and seeks to do his will. It is hid from the wise and prudent, but is revealed unto babes.

Christ himself expressly tells us that heavenly pervade the nation, and no fears will need to be en-tertained respecting their prosperity and success.

mary, was introduced, incidentally, to the Roman atholic Bishop of Pennsylvania at his own house in orary the Hebrew Bible Which Mr. Wolff used at College, containing his name in his lower hand-writing, and restored it to him, much to his gratification, for we understand that it was not willingly left. Early recollections, the incidents of a long associa-tion in College life, and a kind and earnest review of the accessible.

the several points of difference in their respective religious creeds, is said to have rendered thu ligious creeds, is said to nave rendered this an inter-view of unusual interest and animation. We need not say that in this latter particular they parted here as at Rome—" enemies in war, in peace friends." [Newwk Daily 4dv.

Whig Celebration at Philadelphia.—At an ad-journed meeting of the Democratic Whig Commuttee of one hundred, the following resolution was adopt-

ed, viz.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the City and County Resolved, Dat the Wings of the City and County of Philadelphia will celebrate the recent g'urious triumph of Whig principles in the State of New York, by appropriating the sum which a Festival on a liberal scale, would cost, to the poor of the city and county, without distinction of party.

Mr. Parton Hammond, proprieter of Congress Hall. in Broadway, illuminated his house in a splendid manner on the evening of the 22d, and has a fund of \$150 in store for the henefit of the poor of this city, which his boarders generously contributed. A paper was caused to be circulated among the

A paper was caused to be circulated among the gentlemen boarding at No. 13 Broadway, by a benev-olent and amiable young lady; and the sum of Fifty Dollars was immediately given for the relief of the poor of our city. Every gentleman contributing. The money will be handed to the Committee for the Thanksgiving Presents.-We learn from the

Olive Branch," that the day before Thanksgiving, John D. Williams, Esq. one of our most opulent citizens, purchased a handcart load of turkies, and had them distributed among the most deserving Poor .-A good example

The Hampshire Gazette says, that the number of which can be accommodated at the Mt. Ho-Female Seninary is eighty, instead of sixty, and that number were present the first week. All the applications, for admission to the school, have been about two hundred. About 70 students have entered Princeton N. J.

College this fall, which is a very unusual number.
The number of students in the Union College is
301; viz. 192 Seniors, 169 Juniors, 65 Sophomores,
17 Freshmen, and 8 University Students. 301; viz. 102 Ser 17 Freshmen, and

Foreign Summary.

FROM EUROPE.—The New York editors have reved London and Liverpool papers to Oct. 18th, by

the packet ship North America A report reached London on the 18th that Constan-A body of 1000 Carlists were approaching Valen-n on the 9th Oct. In consequence the ga es of the

come when his martyrdom will be appreciated, and his memory will be embalmed by a nation's gratitude. White my heart bleeds for his will ow and the orphans, I cannot but thank God that his noble soul did not flinch in the hour of trial; and he has the deep and increase house of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and increase house of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the respected principal is stated to be for about £100,000, and to have been caused principal or the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the hour of trial; and he has the deep and the formation of the heart o

cipally by speculations in tallow.

London, Saturday, Oct. 14.—The advices received nuch satisfaction in the City, as they show that a re-turn to a more healthy condition of things in mercan-

Five days Later from England.—London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th Oct. both inclusive, have been received at New York.

The Bank of England, as exhibited by the quarterly statement of the 17th, was in a highly fivorable condition. The total liabilities of the Bank were £29, 217, 200, and the secret £23, 55, 600, which has been feed as the secret feed of t

dition. The total inhibities of the Bank were £29,217,000 and the assets £23,855,000; making the
rest, or surplus profits, £2,855,000. The stock of
bullion on the 17th of October was the enormous sun
of £7,000,000, or shout 35,0000 of dollars.
The prosperous condition of the Bank-is ascribed
in a great measure to the "anexpected honesty of the
American debtors;" and the tone of the leading papers toward this country is wonderfully altered from
what it has been, generally, for the last six poorths

what it has been, generally, for the last six months.

The Bey of Tunis is dead—supposed to have been poisoned at the instigation of the Turkish Sultan.

A letter from Burgos, dated the 11th of October, states that Don Carlos was despaired of, and had taken the last sacrament, in anticipation of approach-

ing dea.b.

The Lendon papers state that the Directors of the Bank of England are about to invest 12 or 14 millions of dollars in the Banks of France and the United States Bank in Philadelphia, so as to preclude the necessity of transporting specie; and the papers say, whatever amount of bulien the Bank may think it right to have, not more than one half should be in her coffers, and the rest should be in Paris, or in New York or Philadelphia, to results the rechest York or Philadelphia, to regulate the exchange.

FROM SPAIN .- An arrival at Baltimore from Cadiz, FROM SPAIN.—An arrival at Daimmore from cade, brings dates from that place to the 21st Oct. and from Madrid to the 13th. A report prevailed at Cadiz, that Don Carlos had arrived within three leagues of that city, but had been repulsed, and was at the last accounts on his retreat to the mountains of Biscay. The accounts received from different parts of the Kingdom are favorable to the cause of the liberals. The liberals had gained an involved in the province had gained an involved in the province. als had gained an in-partant victory in the Province of Catalonia over the troops of Don Carlos. The Carlist force was completely dispersed, whilst the troops of the liberals sustained a loss of 4 killed and

FROM MEXICO .- Advice from Mexico to the 16th colony at Cape Palmas.

CANADA TROUBLES .- The accounts of the inter nal contentions in Lower Canada are so various and conflicting that we find it difficult to guess even at the truth, and must wait the development of well established particulars. The Montreal papers represent the loyalists as victorious and in possession of several hundred pricesses. dred prisoners; while the intelligence from Burlingte and all our frontier towns places the patriots in the

ascendant.

The Montreal Courier extra of Monday evening The Montreal Courier extra of Monday evening gives Col. Wetherall's official account of the capture of St. Charles. The Colonel made the attack, he says, at morning, and was vigorously met with a heavy fire from the patriot outworks, which he then stormed and carried, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr. Debartezh. The slaughter of the patriots was terrible—152 were buried Sunday night, and numbers were heavy. patriots was terrible—152 were buried Sunday night, and numbers were burnt up in the houses. They had also 300 wounded. Her Majesty's troops lost I sergeant, killed, 10 soldiers severely wounded and 10 slightly. The dead patriots were interred by the royal troops. Sixty prisoners were taken—none of note. Gen. T. S. Brown fled, and Pupineau and O'Callaghan, it is said, were captured the other side the river and lodged in St. Marc jail. Of the 152 buried 56 were found dead in one spot. On Sunday, Col. Wetherall fell back on Rouyille. His horse and that of Major Ward and Captain David, were wounded. The vol-Ward and Captain David, were wounded. fell back on Kouville. His horse and that of Major Ward and Captain David, were wounded. The vol-unteers at Montreal are to have one shilling sterling day and rations. 1009 volunteers are being raised in Quebec and 2000 in Montreal.

The Burlington Free Press (extra) of Wednesday says on the other hand, that an express from Gen. Brown, dated Swanton, 11 A. M. Monday, makes the victory of the Patriots complete and the Loyalists entirely routed. It says the final assault by the British troops took place at 11 Saturday night, and that the fight was obstinate till near the morning, (Sunday) when 1600 patriots from St. Mathias, 14 miles distant, hearing the convenience of the same parties. when 1600 pariots from St. Mathias, 14 miles distant, hearing the cannonade, came to the rescue and drove the royal troops into the woods, and it was believed they would be all captured, as Gen. Brown had cut off the means of their escape. Gen. Brown admits the Patriots were at first repulsed at St. Charles, and we see that Col. Wetherall says he himself had fallen backer. Bereill. ack on Rouville after gaining his victory .- Trav

Farther from Canada.—The news from Canada eccived on Tuesday is of a more decisive character. Further from Canada.—The news from Canada received on Tuesday is of a more decisive character. There was no truth in the reports that the British troops, under Col. Wetherall, had met with a repulse, or any check. Having accomplished the object of his expedition, in capturing the post at St. Charles, and dispersing the men who were there assembled, he was on his return to Montreal, having arrived at St. John's on his route. His having set out on his return the property of the start of the start of the start of the having set out on his return the start of th turn after having destroyed St. Charles, probably gave some countena ace to the report that he had met a repulse, and to the story of his entire defer does not appear that he had met with any very serious resistance. — Duily Advertiser.

Domestic Summary. .

The Bank Convention.—The Convention of Bank delagates at New York, adjourned on Saturday. The opinions of the Massachusetts delegation prevailed, and the following resolutions, presented by Mr. Ma-rett, as a substitute for the resolves offered by the Committee appointing the 1st of July as the time for

Committee appointing the 1st of July as the time for resuming specie payment, were adopted, by a vote of 10 States to 8—eighteen being represented:

1st. Resolved, That this convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments, at the earliest period when it may be permanently practicable.

2d. Resolved. That is the enterprise of the state of the st 2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this conven

tion, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prodent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments.

3d. Resolved, That when the convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the second Wednesday of April

next, for the purpose of then considering and if pra ticable, determining upon, the day when spec ients may be res 4th. Resolved, That this convention strongly re-

4th. Resolved, I hat this convention strongly re-commends to all the banks in the United States, to continue by proper measures to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments, within the shortest prac-ticable period after the next meeting of the convention. 5th. Resolved, That the banks in those states which are not now represented, be carneally requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of this con-vention, and that the several delegates from all the states be desired to procure all such information, in regard to the condition of the banks in their respec-tive states, as may be attainable.

The "Himmis Rail Road," so called, six miles long, and running near the Mississippi Bluffs, is finished. About 2000 feet is very costly, and runs over a lake, resting on piles, driven, some of them, 80 feet deep. The road will bring down coal cheap to the St. Louis (Mo.) market; also, rock to Mac-Adamize the road from Belleville to St. Louis.

Western Rail Road .- At the meeting the stock-Western Rail Road.—At the meeting the stock-holders on Thursday evening, a proposition to ask the Legislature to advance its credu 80 per cent on the whole investment, by serip at 5 per cent interest, redeemable in 30 years, was advocated by Messra, P. P. F. Degrand, Z. Cook, L. Pool, T. B. Curtis and others, and opposed by H. Williams. After a full discussion, and an explanation of the present condi-tion of the road by Mr. George Bliss, of Springfield, the resolution was punningened adopted. ringfield, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee of forty appointed to make the necessary application to the next Legislature.

The extensive and well constructed Ropewalk at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, went into operation yesterday, for the first time. This building does honor to the Government, and credit to the Commis-sioners of the Navy, under whose direction it was built. Mr. Wetmore, of Salem, a highly intelligent mechanic, has been, by the recommendation of the Navy Commissioners, appointed Superintendent, to carry on the manufacture of Cordage for the use of the Navy.

The Wheat Bounty in the State of Maine, this ar, amounts to \$150,000.

Unitarian Church in Prince street, N. Y.—Be-tween four and five o'clock on Sunday morning, the Unitarian Church at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, was destroyed by fire; nothing but the naked walls being left standing. The Journal of Commerce says, "It was erected in 1826, of stone and brick, succeed, with a paying and columns of the Davie

says, "It was erected in 1826, of stone and brick, stuccoed, with a portico and columns of the Doric order in front. The fire originated from the furnace. About three years ago, the building very narrowly escaped destruction from the same cause.

The Daily News states, that the church was insured for \$12,000, besides \$3000 on the Organ. The policy would have expired at noon on the day the fire occurred. We learn from the paper above mentioned, that the library belonging to the church, and the private library of the Rev. Mr. Dewey, pastor of the congregation, were both saved, though considerably injured.

The Maryland Colemination Society is recognized.

The Maryland Colonization Society is preparing for the transmission of another body of emigra-

The New Hampshire Whig Convention have nom-inated James Wilson, Jr. Esq. of Keene, as their can-didate for Governor. The Convention comprised \$52

It is stated from Mobile that every branch of business is looking up—the cotton market in particular ness is looking up—the cotton market in particul has much improved. Sales have been comparative large, and good prices—from seven to twelve cents.

A bill repealing the law authorising imprisonment for debt, was passed by the Vermont House of Re-presentatives, during the recent session of the legis-lature there, by an immense majority, but rejected in the Sessite

In the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday, the pe tition of Wm. E. Channing and others for the use of Faneuit Hall this forenoon, was granted.

To Correspondents.

The Primitive Manner of electing a Rishop."—The immunication with this caption has relation to the after of another denomination than our own, with which eirs of another dend

Ject was intended for last week's paper; but as the paper was put to press two days sooner than usual, it was received too late. The interest of that occasion has now passed away.

" A Friend to the Slave," in our next.

NOTICES.

The Annual Sermon no behalf the Boston Children Friend Society, will be delivered in the Old South Churcon Sunday evening next, at half past six o'clock, by it Rev. J. S. Stone, of St. Paul's Church, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Institution. The holy power reserved for gentlemen. E. W. Grockson, Scily.

Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Schools connects with the Boston Sabbath School Union. The Month Meeting of these Schools, for Prayer, will be Pablic the month, and will be holden at the Oncov, on Monna Ry. 1815. 11th instal. 17 o'clock. Parents and Friends for its Scholars, and the older Pupils, are affectionately invite to be present. In behalf of the Board.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1837. A. G. Bartlert, Sec'y.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Mission 98 Society will hold their quarterly meeting at Perkis Marrins Committee Room, on Twesday the 12th in 10 webset A. M. R. S. Stonns, Acting Secretary Distances, Dec. 1, 1837. The Executive Committee of the American Doctriners Society will meet at the Depository, on Monda 20th inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M. Jonas Perrita.

Braintree, Dec. 5, 1637. Rec. Sec's.

MISSIONARY NOTICE. There will be an opportunity to send direct to Bombay about the 15th inst. and any letters and parcels designed for the members of the Mahratta mission will be forwarded, if sent sensonably to the Missionary Rooms of the American Board.

CARDS.

The Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the felends of Sadbath Schools in Rev. Mr. Hooker's congregation, bimouth, for constituting him by a donation of Ten Datze, a Life Member of the Mass. Subbath School Society, day the Lord reward them an hundred fold for all their increasing that important institution.

LYMAN B. PEET. Falmouth, Nov. 27, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. S. AIREN are happy to todiness of the Ludies of Park street Ch

MARRIAGES.

Allehne, 99 - Mrs. E. France, 89 - Mrs. Mary Herbert, 54 Mrs. Margaret Brazer, 89 - Mrs. Mary Herbert, 54 inclusion, 1st first, Mr. Joshua Burr, 69 - Mr. Ca-

r. 34 at Cambridge, John Tufts, 30.

de Nathan Barnes, 36.
Dec 2, Lydia Ann Dadman, daughter of the Susannah, widow of the late Mr. Josh-

Brighton Market -- Monday, Dec 4, 1837

, and 2-75 Neine – Lots to peddle taken at 7 n 7-1-2 c for Sows, and n 8-1-2 for Burrows. At retail, 8 and 9 for Sows, and 9 id to for Burrows.—Dat. Adv. by Pat. THE CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE, 1838;

AND Missionary Annual. Edited by Rev. John A. A. Clark—superbly bound in turkey morocco, with stores highly fluished engravings, executed by the most distinguished artists of the United States, dependent of Contributions.—Hennan Homphrey, D. D., Rev. Nelmins Adams, Rt. Rev. G. W. Boure, D. D. B. Rev. Leonard Withington, Mrs. L. B. Signotney, Miss. C. E. Beecher, Miss dl. F. Gould, Rev. Wm. Adwiss, Rev. J. Todd, Rev. Gren. B. Cherver, Rev. M. A. D. W. Hove, and other pupara withers.—Except—Rev. Robert Partip, Rev. John A. James, James, James, Marthys, etc., Mrs. Opic, &c. For Saile by PERKINS & MARVIN, 11 Washington St. de.

SMITH'S KEY.

SMITH'S KEY.

NOTICE of Smith's Key to the Revelatic n, from the Sept. No. of the Christian Spectator.

"The plan is a good one, admirably adapted to the purposes of entertainment, instruction and admonition. The style is easy, dignified, and sometimes forcible. * * "We know or no work which as a whole, is better fit ted to lead men of sound minds and plan common sense, the have all their lives doubtled the possibility of understanding this book, to give up their unfounded priprices signified the study, and cause them to believe that the Apocalypse as well as other parts of the Bible, may to some extent be understood and explained. Sail if it is a human production. In relation to several important find, as we think, to give the true interpretation. * * * "We treat the think and production. In relation to several important itself-droses with this, as we think, to give the true interpretation. * * * "We treat Mr. Smith as having rendered a valuable." "We regard Mr. Smith as having rendered a valuable." We regard Mr. Smith as having rendered a valuable rice to the Church, by writing a book entinently fitted waken an interest in this long-neglected study, and by waken an interest in this long-neglected study, and by ing a clear development of some important principles trophetic interpretation." WHIFLE & DAMRELL, dishers, No. 9 Corphill. Dec. 1.

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN ENGLISH GRAM. MAR. by R. G. Parker, Principal of the Frankin Grammar School, Boston, Author of "Progressive Exer-cises in English Composition," and Charles Fox, Principal of the Boylston Grammar School, Boston. PART 1. Containing the Principles of Analysis or Eng-

PART I. Containing the Principles of Analysis or English Part II.

Containing the Principles of the Synthesis or Construction of the English Language.

This work is introduced isto all the Public Grommag.

This work is introduced isto all the Public Grommag.

At This work has in a very short time passed through five editions, and besides having been introduced into all the public and private wentincries in the vicinity, has passed through five editions, and besides having been introduced into all the public achieved. The authors and publishers have been favored of the work by Valuble and Sattering recommendations or the vicinity vicinity and the public achieved in the vicinity, has passed through several cultions in London, where it has been very favorable and Sattering recommendations or the work by Valuble and Sattering recommendations or the work of the work by Valuble and Sattering recommendations or the vicinity vicinity of the public achieves the public achieves the public achieves the vicinity of the vicinity, has passed through several cultions in London, where it has been very favorable and Sattering recommendations of the work to the vicinity, has passed through several cultions, in London, where it has been very favorable and Satterian the vicinity, has passed through several cultions, in London, where it has been very favorable and Satterian through several cultions, and besides and Satterian through several cultions, and besides and satterian to the vicinity, has passed through five exceptions of the vicinity of

BERWICK ACADEMY.

We have a good Chemical and Philosophical Ap and a Cabingt of Minerala. The School or well and the contrast of instruction is adapticed to prepar men for College, for Teaching, or for the Countin South Berwick, Me. Dec. 8, 1857. 2w.

PRINTING.
CARDS, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS,
and other Printing, executed in the nextest manner, and
on reasonable terms, by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9
Dec. 9. The Poetical Works of John Milton,

A TALE of the Emigrants for SPAIR;

A 1A.1.5 or the Emigrants, founded on Fact.

So bong — the worst is not the worst?

In this fittle book, the author has endeavored to present, in an imaginative dress, some of the many interesting in the with which he has become acquainted during he interest. day published by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No.

History of the English Language and Lit-

The English Language and Literature.

When the English Language and Literature. By Rev. Royal Robbits. Language and Literature. By Rev. Royal Robbits. 1 vol. 12 me. Hengstenberg's Christology of the Old Test unear, and a Commentary of the Meastante Predictions, translated by Commentary of the Meastante Predictions, translated by Commentary of the Meastante predictions, translated by Commentary of the Meastante produce continuing the general introduced introduced in the Commentary of the Meastante propheries of Isaiah, For safe by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington 81.

UNION BIBLE DICTIONARY.

THE CHURCH MEMBER'S GUIDE. By J. A. James A. M., Birmingham, England. Edited by J. O. Choules, A. M. A. New Edition. With an Introductory Essay. By Hubbard Wanshow, Paster of the Bowdon St.

GOVED, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, 50 Wash

A New Year's Gift.

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

You're's Cours are well about a Boston.
You're's Cours are well about at the office of the Boston Re-carlet, has reached its eleventh volume. We have consider warmened a few of its the numbers, and find it has both noting of its former interest or merits. It was, we believe, the noting of its former interest or merits. It was, we believe, the

Poetry.

From the Christian Watchman. THE VOICE.

Oh what a voice comes in the stilly hush Of soleinn twilight, when the world's loud rush Is silenced !—and it speaketh andly, then,
Of hours misspent, of folly wrought by men.
That Voice is heard amid the busy din
Of life. In toil and pleasure, deeds of sin, ong since forgotten, as accusers of to remembrance—awful is the Up to remembrance—awful is their sum.

That Voice !—where comes it not?—take wings, take wi
And still it follows with its tale of things, Thou lovest not to dwell on ;-in thick night, Day, distance, yea, even now, unto thy flight ry solitude and hurried throng,-Telling that Gad is right and thou art wrong.

Travels.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- No. 75. General Remarks on the State of Religion in England.

To do any thing like justice to this most in-To do any thing like justice to this most in-teresting topic, would require time and space which I cannot command. Indeed, what I pro-pose to say, can hardly be called an outline, so rapid and imperfect is the sketch. Religion has unquestionably been gaining ground in England, from the beginning of the present century. Indeed I might go much further back and say, that ever since the days of Whitfield and the Wesleys, the course of mure Christianand the Wesleys, the course of pure Christianity has, with one or two short interruptions, been steadily on the advance. From what I saw and could learn, by diligent inquiry, during my visit to that country, I was led to think that there was more genuine piety there now, than there has been since the days of the Nonconformists and Puritans. And even then, if the gold was brighter, for the fires through which it passed; if persecution gave a higher and deeper tone to piety than it obtains in these peaceful times, the number of sincere Chrispeaceful times, the number of partial that the properties of the sawfully descerated in English that is awfully descerated in English that the sawfully is awfully in this respect. But hundreds of thousands in this respect, which have not a whit behind her in this respect. But hundreds of thousands in this respect, so highly blest and swere not a whit behind her in this respect. But hundreds of thousands in this respect, so highly blest and swere not a whit behind her in this respect. But hundreds of thousands in that country, so highly blest and swere not a whit hundreds of thousands in this respec

wrought mightily in the moral renovation of the lower orders. So long as God worsk by means and blesses the well directed efforts of his people, such an institution as the London Tract Society, sending forth its publications by millions every year, will exert a prodigious influence upon the national mind. Let any one read the long series, and then look abroad and inquire what these silent little messengers have achieved in England, and judge for himself. I do not say that the Tracts of the London Society are superior to our own. Indeed, many of them are reprints from the American series. But it would be easy to select many from their list, which are certainly among the finest that ever were written. It were but little to say, that I would rather be the author of such a tract as the Dairyman's Daughter, or the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, than to "wear the brightest diadem that ever glittered on the brightest diadem that selvential the solution of England, or any other country, I am certain, that under the blessing of God, they have wrought wonders in our "Father land." They have brought tens of thousands into the house of God, who, but for their preparatory agency, would ever have visited it.

Most of the places of worship which I frequented, were well filled with devout and attentive congregations; and although there are still, particularly in the great towns, frightful masses of immortal beings who are never seen in the house of prayer, a great many new chapsels and churches are going up; and I have no doubt the average attendance is increasing. This, I am quite aware, does not of itself proce, that vital pietry is gaining ground in England; because the "form of godliness" too often exists, "without the power;" but the increase of attendants on the means of grace is always an

voluntary Associations which have been formed, for the spread of the gospel at home and abroad. To England belongs the honor of taking the lead, in the high and holy enterprise of modern missions, and of doing much more than all the world besides, to fulfil the prediction, that "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord." And I besitate not to say, that there is more true glory in the humble and that there is more true glory in the humble and self denying achievements of her missionaries, than in all her victories by land and sea. But few, I know, of her warriors and senators and nobles, have eyes to see it; and fewer still of her poets and historians and orators have pens and tongues to proclaim it. But still the honor of enlightening and saving men is infinitely greater than that of destroying them, even in defence of our most sacred rights. Nor can I entertain a doubt, that the time will come, when on the page of British history, the names of Carey, and Morrison, and Buchannan, and Martyn will stand higher than those of Marborough, and Nelson, and Wellington. Yes; under the broad light of that sun which is rising, and which will shine for a thousand years, the British nation will look back with incomparably greater satisfaction upon what her Christian people are now doing, to irring the world to the obedience of Christ, than if, during the same period, she had extended her military conquests over every continent and every islands. Not that she is doing what she can, or what she will. Far from it. She has but just begun to put forth her strength, or rather to go forth in the strength of the Lord. self denying achievements of her missionaries, just begun to put forth her strength, or rather to go forth in the strength of the Lord. But what I meau to say is this: that pure vi-

tal religion must be increasing and spreading in a country, which is casting more money into the Lord's treasury, printing and translating more Bibles, and sending out more Protestant missionaries, than all other nations; and is putting forth so much greater efforts for the salvation of the world, than she ever made before. The progress of religion at home, I know, may not be quite so great, as these foreign efforts would at first seem to indicate—for when it becomes fashionable to give money for the spread of the gospel, many will contribute. becomes fashionable to give money for the spread of the gospel, many will contribute, from other than purely Christian motives. In this view of the subject, former generations may have had more piety, than we are apt, in making our comparisons, to give them credit for; and the present may have less. Such societies, however, as the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society,

the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and many other kindred benerolent Institutions, cannot spring up and increase their funds and enlarge their operations from year to year, without a broad Christian basis to sustain them.

But if there is more evangelical and active piety in England at the present time, than there was 39 years ago, there may be more at the state of numbers and of activity on the wrong side, as well as the right; and the line between the good and the bad may be more distinctly drawn than formerly. Probably this is the case. However it may be, one thing is certain—there is open, flagrant sin enough in England alone, to sink a hundred nations, if the forbearance of God was not infinite. Of the vast extent and consuming ravages of intemperance, I have already spoken at large. Gaming is carried on upon an immense scale, with an audacity, especially in the "hells" of the Metropolis," (for the immediate of the Metropolis, "to the immediate of the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis," (for the Metropolis, "to th

sand deeper tone to peter than it obtains in the separated it times, the number of sincere Christians was probably not so great.

Sabbath Schools have been productive of immense good, especially to the lower classes; and I believe they were never more prosperous or useful, than at the present moment. The name of Robert Raikes will go down to posterity, and will be on a thousand grateful tongues, after many a proud conqueror shall be forgoten, or survive only to be execrated in the annals of slaughtered humanity. The dissentiation of the living God, through the benign influence of Subhath School instruction. The dissentiation of cheap Religious Tracts, also, which have been exattered like the leaves of auturily, around all the farm houses and cottages in the land, and have even found their tages in the land, and have even found their tages in the land; and have even found their way into the deepest dens of pollution, has pect that anything will be done. One argument mightily in the moral renovation of inent against the bill was, that it did not go far the lower orders. So long as God works by chough—it hid restrictions upon the poor, means and blesses the well directed efforts of while it left the rich and the noble at liberty to

that vital piety is gaining ground in England; because the "form of godliness" too often exists, "without the power;" but the increase of attendants on the means of grace is always an encouraging token; and there are other circumstances from which I infer, that notwithstanding the wickedness which reigns so fearfully in high places, and the low profligacy which pervades the dregs of the population, the cause of evangelical religion is, as I have already said, upon the whole, advancing.

But one of the most striking proofs that this is one of the regular Episcopal functions, in the Diocese of Worcester: and that in some offer countries, at least, when the highest law officers of the crown come to open the assizes, they are expected, as a matter of course, to worship in the morning of the Lord's day at the cathedral, and to dine in the afternoon, with the nobility and gentry and magistrates of the country, at the Episcopal palace!

The great and increasing want of church aecommodations, in the large towns and populous manufacturing districts of England, is another dark shade in the picture of its religious districts of expland, is another dark shade in the picture of its religious

ous manufacturing districts of England, is another dark shade in the picture of its religious condition and prospects. Nobody denies that there are vast multitudes of people who never attend any place of worship, and for whom there is no room if they were ever so much disthere is no room if they were ever so much dis-posed to attend. It was my design to spread out the map of the country, and spend a few moments on this painful topic; but my limits absolutely forbid. I can only glance at the metropolis, in which, however, the destitution is greater than anywhere else. According to returns made at the last session of Parliament, the population of London, within a radius of eight English miles, is 2,000,000. For this im-mense through firmorately hope, there are solved.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The following description of human sacrifices no practiced in Goomsoor is from the pen of Rev. Amos Sutton, and recently communicated to the Hon. Heman Lincoln.

Satton, and recently communicated to the Hon. Heman Lincoln.

Lincoln.

Heman Lincoln.

Heman Lincoln.

Heman Lincoln.

Heman Lincoln.

Heman

The intent of this inhuman sacrifice is to propitiate Ceres—How devilish!!

In Guddapoor another and equally cruel sacrifice frequently precedes the one already described. A trench 7 feet long is dug, along which a human being is suspended alive by the neck and heels fastened with ropes to stakes, firmly fixed at each end of the excavation, so that to prevent strangalation he is compelled to support himself with his hands over each side of his grace.

The presiding Triest or Jani after performing some ceremonies in honer of the Goddess Manckisiri, takes an ax and inflicts 6 cuts at equal distances, from the back of the neck to the heels, repeating the numbers one, two, &c. &c. as he proceeds; Rondi,

from the back of the neck to the heels, repeating the numbers one, two, &c. &c. as he proceeds; Rondi, Rendi, Monji, Nalgi, Chingi, Sajgi, and at the 7th Argi, decapitates ham—the body faits into the pit and is covered with earth, when the helibils orgical first described are enacted. Women are sacrificed as well the Patlingia Mootas for the purpose of being sacri-ficed. I need not say that she was instantly releas-ed and that she abjured all further connection with

Miscellany.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

Selected for the Easton Recorder.

Nothing is so disagreeable as a discourse of formal, starched air, which speaks, acts, walks, and moves by exact measure.—Gisbert. If the good of souls be not before thy heart,

a canst not expect God's blessing .- Crombie. The office of "fellow-worker with God." rould have been no mean honor to have been onferred upon the archangel nearest the everasting throne .- Bridges.

The minister purchases his happiness at a dear rate, who suffers his people to sleep in their sins .- C. Winter's Letters.

When once an idea is clearly expressed, every additional stroke will only confuse the nd and diminish the effect .- Kirke White

We should be jealous of the praise and honor which come from men, and seek only the honor and approbation of God.—A. Reed. I love the ministrations of those who are the

Brethren, it is easier to declaim, like an oracy, against a thousand sins in others, than to mortify one sin in ourselves; to be more industrial of the control of the cont trious in our pulpits, than in our closets; to preach twenty sermons to our people, than one to our own hearts.—Flavel.

Our churches will forgive almost any fault

Begriments.*

IN PRESS, and will be published soon, by WHIPPLE & DAMKELL, No. 9 Corubiil,

The Contrast; or, Modes of Education;

By the Author of "Thre Experiments of Living," of Ellnor Fulton," and "Rich Enough."

Dec. 1.

a minister, rather than dullness .- Hinton. He that will do good in the ministry, must be careful as the fisher to do nothing to scare souls away from him, but allure and invite, that they may be toiled within the compass of the net.—Gurnall.

Lorg Sermons.—The following dialogue between two ladies, occurred in our presence a few Sabhaths since, in a town not twenty miles from Boston. 'Are you going to church this afternoon

No. Mr. - preaches so long that I get completely tired out. I should go oftener if

preached shorter."
"I know it;—its too bad."
"I wish somebody would give him a hint out it. If it wasn't for that fault, I should be

very much interested in his sermons."

Gentle lady, we are at your service. Your trish shall be met. We hereby notify every preacher who includes himself and fatigues his

preacher who indulges himself agd fatigues his congregation with long sermons, that this article is intended as a hint to him.

May not the above hint on long sermons be equally applicable to long prayers. How many become wearied with a prayer of from fifteen to thirty minutes in length, and have to sit down before the minister closes. It is a wise saying, "Devotion ends where weariness begins," We hope the hint will be thought of.—Southern Walchman.

M.

Dec. 1.

C. C. DEAN, Depositary.

Dec. 1.

NEW LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS,

BUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington in the control of the use of shoots and Codleges: by Frod. E. A. Andrews of Buston, and Prof. S. Studdard, of Buffale College, New York.

Questions upon do. do. by Frod. E. A. Andrews.

This Grammar has already been introduced into many of the principal Closical Schools in this country, and other colleges in New England.

of.—Southern Walchman.

M.

MRS. HOWARD .- The philanthropic Howard was blessed with a wife of singularly conge-nial disposition. On settling his accounts one year, he found a balance in his favor, and proyear, he found a balance in his favor, and pro-posed to his wife to spend the money on a visit to the Metropolis, for her gratification,— "What a heautiful cottage for a poor family might be built with that money," was the re-ply. The hint was immediately taken, and the worthy couple enjoyed that greatest of all grat-ifications, the satisfaction of having done good for its own sake.

The true spirit of conversation consists in building on another man's observation; not overturning it. Hence the agreeable man says, 'Apropos of your remark;' and the disagreeable man exclaims, 'I cannot agree with you.'

[Bulver.

Nor Ban,-Dr. Nott, President of Unio College, was once upon a visit to a gentleman in Schoharie, with whom he had long held correspondence, but to whom he had never been introduced. He knocked at the door, which the gentleman opened, when the doctor thus introduced himself. 'I am Nott, from Sche-You are not from Schenectada! Well, where are you from then?

Agriculture.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.-We remember to have read somewhere of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard. Be-sides this farm he was blessed with two daugh-ters. On the marriage of the eldest he por-tioned her off with one third of his farm, and tioned her off with one third of his farm, and behold the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after he married his young daughter and gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that as his farm became smaller he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor on a few acres will make it produce the fruit of many.

comes his season of reflection and repose; the time to look about him and decide on the ad-vantages or disadvantages of the course he is pursuing in the cultivation of the soil; to form pursuing in the cultivation of the soit; to form and mature his plans for the future; to correct his errors, and gain information from the experience of others, and in return communicate to them, and to the public any knowledge he may possess which shall be beneficial to the agricultural community.

Brighton, Nov. 17, 1237

UNION ANNUAL.

FEW copies only, which remain of the Uston Annual, to the Cornellar State, may be had at the Salbhath School Depository, No. 22 Court Street, at one dollar and fitty cease.

This is the only Annual as yet prepared with a view to interest Sanday School teachers, and young persons connected with Sanday Schools. For these it is a very appropriate present, and at the same time is suitable for the purior as a Religious Souvenir.

The articles, 23 in number, are from the pens of popular American writers, and the seven steel engravings are from the burins of Longarer, Wright, Mumford, Graham, and other distinguished artists. The contents, among which is "the Sanday School Teacher's Dream," (alloue worth the price of the book) by their permanent valuable character, will cause the Uston Janual, to be read and studied long after the particular year for which it was prepared has passed nawy. Depository, No. 22 Court Street.

MEMOIRS; Published by the Mass, S. S. Society.

Published by the Mass, S. S. Society.

MEMORRS of Children, Mary West—Wim, P. Hutchton and Sarah Emellies M——Lury Maria Rigolow—Hannish R. Goods—Ann Elizabeth Pierce—Jame Jadson—Wim, Abbott Douglass—Robert Cutts Whidden—Gen.
Shepherd Robust—Caroline S—Sarah Ann Elizabeth
Sann—Wim, Abbott Douglass—Robert Cutts Whidden—Gen.
Shepherd Robust—Leanner T. Fierce.

Memoirs of Yards and Adults. Charles Pond—John Arch
—Her. Sannel Islam—Anne Pettengil—Mrs. Mary Ann
Olderne Clark—A Superintendent's Offering containing
an account of The Asperintendent's Offering containing
an account of The Mary Anne Pettengil—Mrs. Mary Ann
Olderne Clark—A Superintendent's Offering containing
an account of The Children of The There is the Memory of Four Children of The There is the Memory of Four Children of The There is the Propher Hope Front of Children of The There is the Children of The Mary of Prophery infilled in the Persent wood of The Memory of There is the Prophery of The Memory of the Product of Lot, the
Nephew of Abraham—Jonah's Fights—A Wise Shom—Wise
down and her West—The Children A West Shom—Wise
down and her West—The Children and the Children and her West—The Children

offeges in New England.

tin Lessons. First Lessons in Latin, or an
o Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
Andrews.

tin Render. The First Part of Jacobs and

Andrews' Latin Reader. The First Part of Jacobs and horing's Latin Reader, adapted to Andrews and Stoddard's axin Grasimars, by Frod. E. A Andrews'. Latin Exercises. Exercises on Syntax, adaption of the Andrews'. Latin Exercises. Exercises on Syntax, adaption of the Andrews'. Latin Exercises. Exercises on Stoddard's Latin Grammar, by Frod. E. Andrews.

2.7 The editor of the American Biblical Repository, in peaking of the series of houghs, consisting of The Grammar, The First Lessons, The Reader, and The Exercises, canacks, "The four books will furnish a series of elementry publications for the study of Latin altogether in adaption of the Study

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES. HE attention of School Committees and Teachers renewedly recommended to the following list indard SCHOOL BOOKS.

PERRY'S IMPROVED SPELLING BOOK, with Walker's Pro-

PRERY'S INFROVED SPELLING BOOK, with Walker's Pronumeration.

Woncester's Second Book for Residen & Spelling.

Bostor Reading Lessons, for Physics Schools.

Front's Elements of Exolusin Grammas, recommended by the Boston Association of Instructers.

1. The American First Class Book, used in the Boston
Public Schools, and has been reprinted in England.

11. The National Render, used in the Boston Public
Schools, and has been reprinted in England.

11. The National Render, used in the Boston Public
Schools, and has been reprinted in England.

11. The National Render, used in the Boston Public
Schools, and has been reprinted in England.

11. The National Render, used in the Boston Public
Schools, when so been reprinted in England.

11. The Voung Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Young Render, to go with the Spelling Book.

IV. The Renders and Spelling Antique The Spelling Book.

Walsh's Mercastyle Astrumette.

Has to the Spelling Book.

The Renders and Spelling Book.

Voss's Astractor, by Win Russell.

Walsh's Book Kepting, shield to the business of Traders, Parmers and Mechanics.

Goodbiell's History of the United States.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

Will Winter Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in December, under the care of Mr. Roscur S. Hirtcucova, as Principal, and such assistants as may be needed. The highly activation of Mr. H. afford the Prustees the latter than the state of Mr. H. afford the Prustees the other than the subject and the december of the public participate. The property of the public participate, that the public participate, the public participate, the public participate, and the public participate. Languages 4,00.

Westminser, Mass. Noc. 24. CYRUS MANN, See'ry.

DAY'S ACADEMY.

DAY'S ACADEM.

THE Trustees of Day's Academy would inform the public that they have engaged for a term of years, as Principal in the Institution, Mr. George Hannis, the present Preceptor. He is a treed and highly approved instructor. Twey hesisten too to say that he is un able and thorough teacher, and in his government and instruction will give full satisfaction to the public. The next term will commence on Monday, the 11th of December, and will continue to weeks.

Common English Branches,

1.50.

Righer,

See Sourance to be

Common English Brancher,

Higher,

Roanglager, 82. Application for entrance to be

Roanglager, 82. Application for entrance to be

molecular per weekers.

REFERENCES - President Wayland, Prof. Chase, Prof.
Cawell, Brewn University - Nath. Thoser, D. D., Hen
James G. Carter, Lancaster - Hon, Josish J. Fiske, Robert Blake, Eq. Melatiah Everett, Esq. Philo Scutord,

Esq. Wrentham.

Say. 24, 1837.

Say. 24, 1837.

twelve weeks. Conce of Jessons in Mezzonton Painti \$2. Papils will be received at any time, though it is strible that they should enter at the commercement the Teem. JOSIAH BRIDE Rettin, Apr. 24, 1857. 4w-*

a location as any in the United States, and surroun-with flue water. Persons desironary anaking applica-will please direct their Letters to the undersigned, Mos Washington Post Office, Couplab County, Messissippi, HENRY TRALY, President, Nov. 17. Tw. Rev. HENRY WOLLOTT.

FOR SALE, IN BRIGHTON,
A Boarding-School Establishment.

ME Subscriber, baving, for several months past, been affected with a bronchiat difficulty, which has near-deprived him of the us. of his voice, and fluiding no amediate prospect of relief, but in a change of business, as been induced by the aviver of friends and entirent bysicians, to relinquish his profession as a Teacher, and wo offers his situation for sale; which consists of a large welling house, fitted up for the accommodation of boards again, and situation for site, and fittern acres of valua-

physicians, to relinquish his promission as a Testure, and now offers his situation for sate; which consists of a large dwelling house, fitted up for the accommodation of board-res, an academy of ample size, and fitteen acres of valuable land, well stocked with choice truit.

The School has eight years, which, so for as the patronage during the last eight years, which, so for as the successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the transferred to his successor. It is situated shoot only the successor of the succe ools—Hynn Books, with music, 2—Periodical dumes—Cards, 50—And, also, maps, class pape 'On Blank Book, and Teacher's Monthly Report L. C. C. DEAN, Depositary, 13 Cornhitt

for Instruction in the Elements of Voral Music, on the System of Pestalogis. By Lowell Muson. FHE JUVENILE LYRE: or Hymne and Sorgs, Reli-gions, Moral and Cheerful; set to appropriate Music, for Primary and Common schools. By Lowell Muson. THE JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL. By Lowell Mason and G. J. Welds, Professors in the Ruston Academy Mason and G. J. Webs, Frotessors in Con-of Music—a new work for Juvenile Classes and S Schools. For safe by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Ington street, (Up Stairs.)

GREENLEAF'S ARITHMETIC & KEY. THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, on the induction assisting the Analysis and Southette mods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explain outsining also, practical systems of Mensuration, Gua-ing, Geometrs, Bunk-keeping, &c. and march practical in Geometrs, Bunk-keeping, &c. and march practical in a templete Meccantile Arithmetic. Besqued for Schools and Academies throughout the United States. By Heigh-min Greenlend, A. M. Preceptor of Brudford Acidemy, are New Stereotype Edulon, with corrections and in

provements. This work is highly approved and recommended by teathers who have used it, and its superior meris have already given it an introduction into many of the best Schools and Academies in the New-England States, it has also been adopted in the most respectable Seminates in various sections of the Painted States, and received the most flattering testimonists of approbation, from those acquainted with its genuine merits.

name need adopted in the most respectable Seminaries in various sections of the United States, and received the most flattering testimonials of approbation, from those acquainted with its president meetics.

Mr. B. Greene Frincipal of Merimack Academy.

Mr. B. Greene Frincipal of Merimack Academy.

Mr. B. Greene Frincipal of Merimack Academy.

Mr. B. Greene Respectable for the section of sensions Artifunction, and hoppy have vertically presented work. The numerous questions, both from their variety and interest, and to facilitate the acquisition of a thorough practical knowledge of this science. I have introduced it into my school, and the result has been, that the scholars have manifested a greater foundates for the study, and made more rapid progress, than when attending to hooks formerly in use.

I do most cheeffully recommend the work, believing it to be very happily adapted to the wants of our schools and academies. Very respectfully yours, Savasas Mossa. The following Certificates were recently received from distinguished teachers of different Academic Institutions in Academy, and the work and the study and the study and the study and the averagement of its subjects, a very valuable work; and as such have already introduced it into this Academy; and sincerely wish for its extensive circulation.

J. L. Tracy, Principal Foll Richmond Female

it into this Academy; and sincerely wish for its extensive circulation.

J. L. Pracey, Principal J. of Richmond Female J. M. Pevakey, Assistant J. Academy.

Richmond, (Ky.) Oct. 10th, 1837.

From R. Rangon, Eng of the Modison Seminary.

I have carefully examined the National Arithmetic, and am prepared to speak with decided approbation of its utility. The principles of the Science are well arranged and elucidated; and its contents are sufficient for all the Comman purposes of life. In my opinion, it is superior to any other work of the kind I have ever met with; and its will, I hope, receive from this section of the country, that patrenge which it as justice metals. Respectfully, Richmond, Oct. 10th, 1237.

R. Rickyon, 27 Many other recommendations from remote sections, as well as various parts of the Northern States, are here excluded for want of space.—Also, just published A KRY TO THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, exhibiting the operation of the more difficult questions in that

Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful

Rev. Geo. Putnam, of Ruxbury Two Lectures on Tr

desor E. I. Suljects connected with Literatus area upon "Suljects connected with Literatus neures," v. Dr. Walker, of Charlestown-Five Lectures v. Dr. Walker, of Charlestown Five discovery

WILLIAM DEHON, Rec. Sec. Dec.

OR Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 192 Washings street. From a minister in the neighborhood of Rastan, adding

MANUAL OF THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MANUAL OF THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TO SAMUEL - MITH, at the Counter Office Instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music, on the

Square, or to MOSES MELLEN, 38 Union

DAVIS, PALMER & CO.,

TEMPERANCE WINES.

GILBERT, JR 165 Trement, Corner of offers treate, a number of kinds of Wines, for Communiton Service. Churches can be supplied with a pure artic

HOT AIR FURNACES,
For Heating Buildings.

BRYENT & HERMAN, No. 27 Walson
completed their patients (consisting of a
sizes) for the above purpose, will attend person
ting heam up in the must approved manner, in

SITUATED at the junction of confe !

No. 50 Vol.

Trave

DR. HUMPHREY'S Established Church It is quite impossible, adied brevity of these ral expediency of N And I wish t

entainly feel the galling of the three deems of grievous at we in this country he ery much strengther ble individuals like

raggerate the evils, inc be other.

By the constitution and h.

Jing is the supreme Head

s royal authority, "all espais are convened, prorogenized and dissolved." T of clergy, viz. bishop government in Eng shops, deans, prebenda whdeacons, church-ward episcopacy, as now recant livings at the di the bishops and all their respective provinces recant livings at the di they are not filled in six of Canterbury ist hbishops and bishops ge d' elire, or leave to he dean and chapter, hosen. Every die dean and chapter.
four small ones in
the stalls, are filled

on. The revenues of em rapidly increases in rank, my in number, whose emoveables of the chur and reform slight al free, titheable, tithe-Mb-free, titheable, tithe-peon payment of a mo-mileomonatation. The last is thus estimated, the seen. Tithe-free, 20,217,466—tithe-free is payment of the mo-pole bave no legal ris-pross but all the living wn, or by clerical and there is no relief is, in too many ca me been developed in the of them, nor to quarre, that some of them wh est complaints, are

intal to the system. Bu widental, so long as cr them from the Establ not to England confirm thich I had long had, that hopery, Elizabeth and her y, Elizabeth and her way between Rome a staken; but it seems may ecclesiastical abucorrected; and indeed First: that feature of the

first that feature of the fina, which makes the reignin flad and Protector of the chu welly anti-christian and abst by shadow of authority in fination it, I have, I confee see a man as Charles II. or fine Head of the Church and finat What a prefunction th! What a profuncti pand hereafter, from reco and more than a thousan try, from hands even more berdom of Christ is not of the look upon this spir how must the purity of any of all her energies crippled, un the British Isles must su Nine Articles, and received does this make him a Chi where has Christ delega my earthly potentate, how bacyer loyal to himself, as ad Lord of lords?" Secondly: Church Patronas

Establishment; and it is to multitudes of the bes on to multitudes of the best big. The great argument is big. The great argument is big. The great argument is big. The great that the pelito give them better incur build choose for themselves, if an ehereby protected in the kileness of popular control. Si can who is not heredital fixen, book at it for one may whether he believes it themeat of pure and quefill themeat of vacanes he believes it vacanes for pure and undefil terrary. The King, as I sarked, fills all the Bishopri Deaseries. Besides these, hydrories, and 436 Vicarage in their turn, hold a wast on Their turn, hold a vast many of the country, and the